

Herald Tribune

Handwritten Arabic text in a box.

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Algeria, Austria, Belgium, etc.

THE WEATHER - PARIS: Friday, cloudy and cold. Temp. 41-47 (40-51). LONDON: Friday, cloudy and cold. Temp. 41-47 (39-51). CHAMBERS: Cairo, Rome, Paris, New York, 15-25 (19-77). FRANKFURT: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 43 (40-51). NEW YORK: Friday, 10-18 (14-41).

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2 AWACS Go on Patrol Near Libya



Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak met Thursday with Ezer Weizman, Israeli ex-defense minister.

Planes Start Surveillance Immediately

From Agency Dispatches CAIRO-WEST AIRBASE - The United States on Thursday put two AWACS on patrol close to Libya's desert borders to underline support for the new Egyptian leadership.

The Airborne Warning and Control System planes, manned by U.S. military personnel, were the first installment of a package of additional military aid that Washington has promised Cairo following the assassination of Sadat last week.

In Washington, U.S. State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said that the AWACS might be used over Sudan as well. Wednesday, he said he thought they would only be used over Egypt.

Mr. Fischer also disclosed that no decision had been made on the return of the aircraft, even though Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. had indicated they would only be there for the joint "Bright Star" military exercises with Egypt next month.

Israel, which opposes the supply of U.S. radar planes to Saudi Arabia, said Thursday it had no objection to the temporary use of the aircraft in Egypt. An Israeli government official said: "We have no objection to the use of the AWACS in Egypt because they are to be operated by American crews, remain in American ownership and we understand will only remain there for a limited time."

The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia charged that the "Bright Star" exercises were "part of a secret plan of overthrowing the Libyan government."

Earlier, the defense minister, Gen. Mohammed Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala, was quoted in the newspaper Al-Ahram as saying Egypt had declared an alert on the Libyan border, where the two neighbors fought a brief war in 1977. He also said that Egypt had sent advisers to Sudan.

Marital law already exists on the Egyptian side of the frontier, and diplomats said the move did not amount to a dramatic escalation in military preparations. Egypt has about 80,000 troops near the border.



Undersecretary of State James L. Buckley promises the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the Reagan administration will work out "a complete security plan" for Saudi AWACS.

Warsaw Said to Plan Power-Sharing Offer

By John Darnon New York Times Service WARSAW - The Communist leadership has prepared a plan to share political power with the Solidarity union in a new form of coalition government, informed party sources said Thursday.

The sources said it was expected that the proposal would be advanced Friday by Stanislaw Kania, the party leader, in a report from the ruling Politburo at a long-awaited and crucial meeting of the Central Committee.

At the same time, sources acknowledged that Mr. Kania was facing an apparent campaign to unseat him, as seen in unusually harsh criticism leveled at his leadership at a Warsaw party organization meeting that ended Wednesday.

Observers expected Mr. Kania to ride out the challenge. But so fluid is the present political situation that nothing could be ruled out.

[Solidarity's highest-ranking Communist member, Bogdan Lis, was expelled from the party Thursday night, Reuters reported from Warsaw. The expulsion of Solidarity's former No. 3 was announced by the official news agency PAP as the government met with union representatives in the Polish capital for talks to stem rising anger over food shortages and other hardships.]

[The announcement occurred after calls from Communist hard-liners for a purge of the estimated 1.1 million Solidarity members in the ruling party. It appeared to be strategically timed before Friday's meeting of the party's Central Committee, Reuters said.]

Senate Panels Divide on Sale Of Radar Jets

By Fred Parry International Herald Tribune WASHINGTON - The Senate Foreign Relations Committee narrowly voted Thursday against recommending approval of the administration proposal to sell sophisticated radar planes and other military equipment to Saudi Arabia.

The vote was 9 to 8 to urge the full Senate to block the sale. Despite the setback for the administration, which President Reagan has called crucial to his policy for Middle East security, there were signs that intensive Senate lobbying in the aftermath of President Anwar Sadat's assassination in Egypt might be paying off.

Several hours before the Foreign Relations Committee rejection, the Armed Services Committee voted 10 to 5 in favor of the \$8.5-billion sale. The vote by the Armed Services Committee is taken only as advisory in contrast to the more potent recommendations of the Foreign Relations Committee.

In the Foreign Relations Committee vote, Mr. Reagan succeeded in winning the support of Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota, who had been opposed to the measure.

In Philadelphia, the President said of the Foreign Relations Committee vote: "Frankly, I am gratified that it was that close. Of course, I wish they'd gone the other way."

The Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, has delayed the vote by the full Senate for another week beyond next week's scheduled date. The Senate Republican leadership wants to use the extra week to try to turn around enough votes to win the simple majority of 51 needed to get the package through.

A United Press International tally shows at least 53 Senators opposed or leaning against the proposal. All eight Democrats on the Foreign Relations Committee voted against the AWACS package and they were joined by one Republican, Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota. The other eight members of the committee, all Republicans, supported the measure.

Welcoming the armed services panel vote of support, Larry Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, said, "It's a good sign."

pected the House of Representatives to reject the sale, which it did Wednesday by a 301-111 vote, so Mr. Reagan and his aides have exerted an increasing effort in the Senate. Both houses of Congress must vote against the package to block it, so even a narrow Senate victory would save Mr. Reagan the embarrassment of being countermanded on a major foreign policy move.

To enhance its prospects, Majority Leader Baker postponed Senate action for a week. In a generally optimistic assessment, he told reporters Thursday: "We have a certain momentum. I haven't seen anyone announcing against it. It's now winnable. Several weeks ago, it wasn't."

In addition to five of the radar (Continued on Page 2, Col.5)

Begin Aide Says Israel Is Firm on Palestinian Rule

New York Times Service JERUSALEM - An aide to Prime Minister Menachem Begin said Thursday that Israel had agreed to a slight enlargement of the proposed administrative council that would conduct Palestinian affairs on the West Bank and Gaza Strip under the Camp David accords.

The aide explained in an interview that, contrary to the impression created by news reports, the change represented no basic shift in Israel's position.

In an account from Washington, The New York Times quoted U.S. diplomatic sources as saying Mr. Begin had indicated that Israel was now ready to accept U.S. suggestions for Palestinian self-rule. [The dispatch was published in Thursday's International Herald Tribune.]

The Begin aide, who is intimately connected with policy-making, said that while Egypt had proposed a legislature of 70 to 80 Palestinians and Israel had originally favored an executive body of 11 members, the Begin government had now accepted a suggestion by the former special United States ambassador to the Middle East, Sol M. Linowitz, that the body comprise 15 to 17 members.

Italy Proceeding With Missile Base

Willingness to Deploy Cruise Is Crucial to U.S. Plan

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune COMISO, Italy - While disarmament demonstrators embrace NATO governments in West Germany and other countries in northern Europe, Italy is proceeding smoothly with preparations to install its contingent of the U.S. nuclear missiles coming to Europe.

This village, on the southeastern tip of Sicily, has been chosen as the base for Italy's 12 Cruise missiles. Work will begin next month. The United States is prepared to pay \$300 million over the next two years to ready Comiso's unused airport for the missiles.

Located on Europe's southern rim, the Comiso base reflects a new Western emphasis on the Mediterranean theater. Both Britain and NATO defense planners worry that increasingly serious regional flare-ups could threaten Western access to oil or escalate into U.S.-Soviet confrontation.

More important, progress at Comiso has political overtones throughout NATO, which plans to install 572 new missiles in Italy, West Germany, Britain, Belgium and Holland. West Germany, the anchor of the NATO plan, will not install the missiles unless Italy does.

With Belgium and Holland wavering, Italy has become indispensable to the fulfillment of the West

German condition that at least one other continental ally share the diplomatic risk of deploying missiles capable of hitting the Soviet Union. Italy's commitment clinched the NATO decision in December, 1979; now Comiso sustains NATO's momentum toward actual deployment.

Already the first signs of Comiso's new role are visible. Winding through vineyards, a rutted road halts abruptly at a new brick-and-steel gate sealing off Comiso airport. Barricaded inside, an advance force of Italian carabinieri guard the base, waiting for the U.S. Air Force technicians who will operate the missiles.

When the base is operational in March, 1984, the truck-borne missiles will be parked in armored hangars, then driven out four times a year to secret locations to practice the "dispersal" maneuver which would protect them from surprise attack in a crisis.

Comiso will have seven convoys of 20 vehicles each, including the missiles and their electronic guidance systems.

Sicily's wide, uncrowded highways are ideal for the dispersal maneuvers. Elsewhere, that kind of traffic might result in confrontations with protesters, but not in thinly populated Sicily.

The road situation, however, is only one reason (Continued on Page 2, Col.1)

Bulgaria-Born Writer Awarded Nobel Prize

From Agency Dispatches STOCKHOLM - Elias Canetti, a Bulgarian-born Jewish novelist and playwright, won the 1981 Nobel Prize in literature Thursday for his works exploring fascism, dictatorship and mass psychology.

The Swedish Academy announced the award, worth a record \$180,000 this year, to Mr. Canetti, 76, who lives a reclusive life in London and writes entirely in German.

The academy cited Mr. Canetti for "writings marked by a broad outlook, a wealth of ideas and artistic power." Mr. Canetti, a British citizen, is the first Bulgarian-born writer to win the Nobel literature award.

"We must try to give justice to literature written in underdeveloped countries," said Lars Gyllenstein, a member of the Swedish Academy's Nobel Committee. "Of course, there have been mistakes. It may be many years before a writer's significance can be assessed."



Elias Canetti

The Swedish Academy especially cited his novel "Die Blendung," dealing with totalitarian psychology. It was published in the United States in 1947 under the title "The Tower of Babel" and in 1979 as "Auto-da-Fe."

The novel deals with the nightmare existence of a bachelor professor of Chinese studies and his relationship with a housekeeper in a rambling Viennese house. Critics have noted the influence in his works of both German romantic novelist Thomas Mann and German expressionist Alfred Döblin.

Spokesmen for Mr. Canetti's Frankfurt and London publishers declined Thursday to disclose his whereabouts. One of them said that the writer wants to avoid the "ballyhoo" of acclaim, but plans to attend the award ceremony in Stockholm.

Mr. Canetti was born in 1905 in Rusehina, on the lower Danube to a Sephardic Jewish family whose ancestors emigrated from Turkey. His parents moved to England in 1911 and, after his father's death in 1913, to Vienna, where he became a close friend of Franz Kafka. He published a book about Kafka, "Der Andere Prozess"

in 1938, after the Nazis annexed Austria. Mr. Canetti fled to France before settling in London.

His first important political work, "Masse und Macht," ("Crowds and Power," a sweeping survey of human mass behavior, appeared in 1960.

His pithy, absurdist plays, which he calls "acoustic masks," include "Hoehzi" ("Wedding") in 1932 and "Die Befristeten" ("The Dead-lined") in 1956.

Oil Imports Decried WASHINGTON (UPI) - Sen. Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, saying that U.S. purchases of Libyan oil are helping keep Col. Qadhafi in power, introduced a bill Thursday calling for an immediate \$10-a-barrel import fee on Libyan oil and for cutting off all Libyan imports by Dec. 31, 1982.

INSIDE Foreign Aid

President Reagan rejects criticism that the United States is lagging on help for poor nations. Page 5.

Tax Setback Seen

U.S. officials fear that the GATT Council may back European contentions that a tax break allowing U.S. exporters to set up paper subsidiaries to defer taxes on the profits from overseas sales is illegal. Page 9.

TOMORROW 4 Weeks With Pay

Wondering where to spend a summer vacation now that summer is over? Three suggestions - two sunny, one shadowy - tomorrow in Weekend.

Government of Experts

In a television interview Thursday night, Stefan Ignar, head of the United Peasants Party, said that there must now be an "extended platform" of government to overcome the crisis.

At a news conference Thursday, Stefan Bratkowski, a liberal Communist who heads the Association of Polish Journalists and was speaking for a group of 30 scholars, proposed instead the installation of an emergency "government of experts."

At its congress that ended a week ago, the union called among other things for a social council composed of various groups that would assume responsibility for running the economy, depriving the party of its control.

Israelis Are Said to Fly Often in Saudi Skies

By Edward Cody Washington Post Service JIDDA - Israeli warplanes repeatedly penetrate into the north-west corner of Saudi Arabia, without encountering resistance, near the important Saudi air base and military installations at Tabuk, according to knowledgeable sources here.

The Israeli planes face no Saudi early-warning radar system to detect the violation of Saudi airspace. Saudi and foreign sources said, and thus can be relatively sure they will not be spotted soon enough for Saudi air defenses to oppose them. There has been no known clash because of the Israeli flights.

A high Saudi intelligence official underlined that such vulnerability with respect to Israel is a major reason for the kingdom's decision to press for purchase of Airborne Warning and Control System radar planes from the United States, although threats from Iran and Afghanistan across the Gulf also are an important motive.

The PLO is emerging as a conventional fighting force. Page 3.

French Nationalizations Challenged Abroad

By Axel Krause International Herald Tribune PARIS - New challenges to the French government's plan to nationalize leading banks and industrial companies have emerged in Western Europe and the United States, as deputies in the National Assembly Thursday continued debating the plan's domestic impact.

The challenges include at least one financial takeover bid, preparations for possible shareholder lawsuits involving foreign affiliates of companies and banks being nationalized, plus the question of determining the future presence in France of three large multinationalals - Honeywell and ITT of the United States and West Germany's Hoechst chemical group.

fields of high technology, such as computers, French government, business and banking officials said in interviews during the last several days.

Immediate Challenge "If the government does not tackle these problems successfully, we could all be hurt badly," said a senior executive of one of the companies slated for nationalization.

of France, West Germany, Switzerland, the United States, the Netherlands, Belgium and of the European Economic Community.

The report is being studied in headquarters of companies and banks, government ministries and in the Paris embassies of most industrialized countries.

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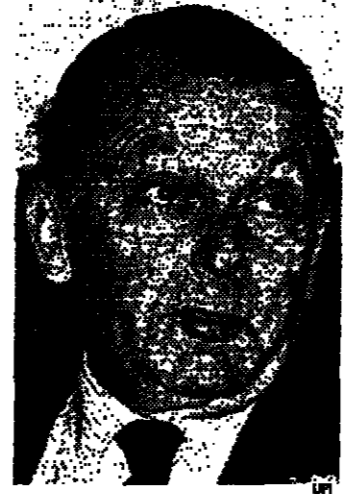
Weinberger Says France Backs U.S. on Arms

From Agency Dispatches
PARIS — U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, emerging from a meeting Thursday with French officials, said France fully supports the U.S. strategic arms buildup under the Reagan administration.

A French communiqué issued after the talks said Mr. Weinberger's meeting with Defense Minister Charles Hernu had helped lay the groundwork for discussions over the weekend in Washington between President Reagan and President Francois Mitterrand.

Mr. Weinberger, at a news conference, said that France agrees with the U.S. stance on the need to counter Soviet military power and resist any growth of neutralism and pacifism in Europe.

Mitterrand already has publicly endorsed these views, and the announcement of his U.S. visit this week was apparently intended to underscore the degree of overlap in U.S. and French attitudes about security.



Francis Pym

Tories Told to Expect Tough Election Fight

From Agency Dispatches
BLACKPOOL, England — Britain's governing Conservative Party will find it harder to win the next election than at any time in its history, the Conservative leader of the House of Commons said Thursday.

Francis Pym, a senior Cabinet minister and supporter of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's hard-line economic policies, called on delegates to the party's annual conference to avoid "descending into any crude personal attacks."

And Norman Tebbit, her right-wing employment secretary, brought into the Cabinet just a month ago, said that there was no question of Mrs. Thatcher's abandoning her hard-line, anti-inflation policies.

He also said he would present a package of union reform measures to the Cabinet next week and to Parliament in November. He said he could not give details of his proposals because he had not discussed them with Mrs. Thatcher.

Mr. Tebbit insisted that the government was not out to bash the unions. "We are not union bashers," he said. "But I am not willing to stand aside if they bash others weaker than themselves."



Norman Tebbit

Mr. Tebbit was given a standing ovation, enthusiastically led by Mrs. Thatcher. But her chief critic, former Prime Minister Edward Heath, obviously was not pleased by the tone of Mr. Tebbit's speech, storming out of the conference.

Mr. Tebbit spoke after a score of rank-and-file party members said that the current jobless total — more than 3 million out of work, or 12.8 per cent of the country's labor force — could mean the defeat of the Conservatives in the next national elections, due by May 1984.

Unlike previous conferences, this year's meeting has been marked by open opposition, led by Mr. Heath, to Mrs. Thatcher's economic policies. Mr. Heath, whom Mrs. Thatcher defeated as party leader in 1975, said the jobless rate

Trudeau Offers Compromise Plan On Constitution

New York Times Service
OTTAWA — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has offered what he calls a substantial compromise on his proposals for a new constitution for Canada, and he has proposed a meeting with the 10 provincial premiers on Tuesday for a final attempt to reach a consensus.

He also said he would present a package of union reform measures to the Cabinet next week and to Parliament in November. He said he could not give details of his proposals because he had not discussed them with Mrs. Thatcher.

Mr. Tebbit insisted that the government was not out to bash the unions. "We are not union bashers," he said. "But I am not willing to stand aside if they bash others weaker than themselves."

The offer, the details of which were not disclosed, was made Tuesday night in a meeting with Premier William Bennett of British Columbia. Mr. Bennett represented eight provinces that have been fighting Mr. Trudeau's constitutional proposals because of the restrictions on provincial powers that they would entail.

Mr. Bennett said Wednesday that a decision would be made by his group in Ottawa on Monday. It appeared, however, that the answer would be no.

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supply components and employ at least 750,000 workers. Meanwhile, a group of prominent intellectuals launched an appeal at a press conference for a coalition government to help Poland out of its mounting social and economic crisis.

The union has threatened to call a token national strike unless steps are taken to improve the situation and has set next Thursday as a deadline.

Village Reflects Italy's Willingness to Deploy Missiles

(Continued from Page 1)
 Comiso is attractive to defense planners. Italian analysts note that Sicily is:

• Off the Italian mainland. Most Italians therefore do not feel that they are proximity to the base, which might be the target of Soviet nuclear threats.

• Relatively inaccessible. Protesters could be kept away from its remote location.

• Eager for economic development. The influx of U.S. funds is welcome.

Local Targets

These regional considerations are politically crucial because a favorite tactic of protesters is to stir up local opposition. For this reason, West Germany has not yet disclosed where it intends to locate its Cruise missiles.

Comiso is no exception. The Italian Communist Party, while reluctant to oppose the NATO plan nationally, has started a campaign of protest in Sicily.

But reactions in Comiso, so far at least, are cautiously favorable to the NATO base. Other Italian political parties refused to join the Communists last weekend in sponsoring a Comiso demonstration. It only attracted a few thousand people — compared to 200,000 protesters at a rally in West Germany.

Comiso's support was not automatic, however, according to Comiso Mayor Salvatore Catalano. "Without me to explain our policy, this square would be full of demonstrators, with red banners," he said.

Money Important

Money seems to be the biggest drawing point. Local people expect a bonanza. By choosing Comiso, Italian defense officials — who did not consult the United States about the site — settled on an expensive option: The base will have to be constructed from scratch. The Defense Department already wants \$60 million for the Comiso project in 1982.

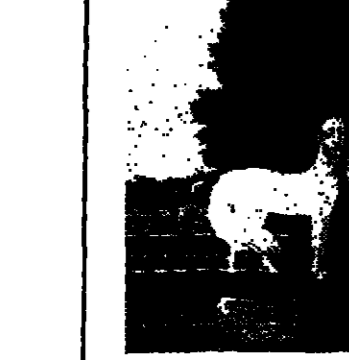
The price-tag has caused controversy in Congress, which wants Italy to find a cheaper site. But Reagan administration officials are confident Congress will pay.

It is politically popular for Italian governments to assert the nation's importance as one of NATO's larger members, and Italy has always accepted NATO nuclear missions, largely because it gives Italy a political voice.

Comiso itself is sanguine about the distant Russians: "If Russia attacks, we all go up in smoke," a local journalist said.

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NEW SOLAR FLARE RECORDED
The Associated Press
BOULDER, Colo. — The third solar flare in less than a week was recorded Wednesday, but it was not expected to cause magnetic disturbances on earth, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration reported.

Pan Am Cuts Some Fares to West Germany

United Press International
NEW YORK — The airline fare war broadened as Pan American World Airways announced it would slash its fares on selected flights to West Germany by up to 45 percent.

The new unrestricted fares, announced Wednesday, which will be effective between Nov. 15 and March 31, would cut the cost of a one-way New York-Frankfurt ticket to \$269, from \$307.

The one-way Miami-Frankfurt economy class fare would drop to \$369 from \$669, Washington-Frankfurt to \$360 from \$532, New York-Munich to \$329 from \$513, and Miami-Hamburg to \$429 from \$669.

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Pan Am said no advance reservation, purchase or minimum or maximum stay restrictions apply to the new fares, which are subject to government approval. There will be a surcharge of \$10 for travel during the holiday season — Dec. 20 through Jan. 11. The fares apply only to travel originating in the United States.



West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at work in his hospital room at Koblenz following heart surgery earlier this week.

Brezhnev Visit to Bonn Is Set to Begin Nov. 23

From Agency Dispatches
BONN — Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev will make his long-delayed trip to West Germany on Nov. 23-24, the West German government has announced. He is expected to use the visit to encourage the movement against the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

It was announced in June that Mr. Brezhnev would come to West Germany in late November but no date was specified until the government press office here made the official statement Wednesday.

The visit remains on schedule despite Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's illness. His recovery from the surgery on Tuesday during which doctors installed a pacemaker in his chest was said by a government spokesman on Wednesday to be rapid.

During his visit to Moscow in June, 1980, Mr. Schmidt had extended an invitation to the Soviet leader. In 1978 and 1974, Mr. Brezhnev was in West Germany on official visits.

Guerrillas Attack Salvador Bridge

United Press International
SAN SALVADOR — Leftist guerrillas exploded a bomb on El Salvador's most important bridge Thursday in a dramatic attack against the U.S.-backed junta on the day it was celebrating its second anniversary in power.

Damage reports conflicted. Some said the bomb damaged only the central supporting tower of the Puente de Oro, a suspension bridge 30 miles southeast of San Salvador. Others said a hole was blown in the middle of the structure and that it was impassable.

The bombing overshadowed an announcement that a nighttime curfew imposed 10 months ago was being lifted. A government official said the curfew was being lifted "as a sample of our will to simulate a climate of peace and security in relation to the elections for a constitutional assembly in March."

On Saturday, 250,000 demonstrators came to Bonn from all over West Germany to oppose the NATO plan to modernize nuclear forces in Europe.

Panels Split On AWACS

(Continued from Page 1)
 surveillance planes, the \$8.5-billion package includes aerial refueling planes, fuel pods to increase the range of its F-15 fighters and air-to-air missiles for the fighters.

Timing Question
 A statement by the majority of the Armed Services Committee said that it had concluded that the "proposal is in the national security interests of the United States."

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Iran's Premier Offers Resignation

LONDON — Iranian Premier Ayatollah Mohammad Reza Mahdavi Kani has announced the resignation of his government to give the new president, Hojatollah Ali Khamenei, a free hand in choosing its members, Tehran radio said Thursday in a broadcast monitored here.

In another move, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini delegated his powers as commander in chief of the armed forces to Gen. Qassem Ali Zahraiejad, head of the joint staff, the radio said.

Norwegian Premier Lists Priorities

OSLO — Norway's new Conservative government will give priority to fighting inflation, boosting industrial productivity and controlling public sector expenditure, Premier Kaare Willoch said Thursday.

He also promised revision of Norway's oil policies. "The government will revise oil policies in order to avoid unnecessary centralization and concentration of power," Mr. Willoch told the Storting, or parliament.

U.K. Reports on Race Violence

BLACKPOOL, England (AP) — Racially motivated attacks "occurred on a significant scale" during Britain's summer of violence, Home Secretary William Whitelaw said Thursday.

Announcing the findings of a two-month government study of 13 regional police departments, Mr. Whitelaw said Britain's West Indian and Asian minorities could not be blamed for the violence, which resulted in more than 3,000 arrests.

Sect Leader Indicted in Tax Case

NEW YORK — The Rev. Sun Myung Moon, founder of the Unification Church, was indicted Thursday on 12 counts of filing false personal income tax returns for 1973 through 1975.

The indictment by a federal grand jury in Manhattan said the Korean evangelist had failed to report \$112,000 he earned in interest and \$70,000 in stock he and his wife received in a trading company.

Zimbabwe Imposes Curbs on Meetings

SALISBURY — Home Affairs Minister Richard Howe announced on Thursday the reimposition of controls on political meetings in Zimbabwe in a bid to lessen political tension nationwide.

"I must emphasize that the government believes strongly in the free exercise of political persuasion and we have no intention here to cut down on the democratic rights of the people," Mr. Howe said.

Gandhi Says Pakistan's Offer of Peace Pact Is Suspect Because of Zia's U.S. Arms Deal

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service
NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared Thursday that India will not provoke a war with Pakistan, but she said Pakistan's offer of a no-war pact between the two neighboring nations raised suspicions because it was coupled with the acceptance of sophisticated weapons from the United States.

Netwar Singh, who is in her office Thursday and Mrs. Gandhi said she will get a briefing from him Friday.

Nonetheless, the tenor of her comments Thursday appeared aimed at improving relations with Pakistan, which most observers believe are strained badly as a result of differing views on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the new arms-supply agreement with the United States.

40 Fighter-Bombers
 Mrs. Gandhi especially has objected to the Reagan administration proposal — now before Congress — to sell 40 F-16 fighter-bombers to Pakistan. This sale, she said, adds a new degree of weapons technology to the region and threatens India's security.

While this too was viewed here as an attack on the U.S.'s new arms-supply relation with Pakistan, it stressed the effect the new weapons would have on Indo-Pakistan relations rather than the possibility of their bringing war to the subcontinent.

Many of her remarks, which generally talked of "clouds of war" or "winds of war" were seen by many Western and Indian analysts here as creating an atmosphere in which war was considered a likely possibility.

Thursday, however, Mrs. Gandhi sounded a new theme in a joint communiqué marking the end of the state visit to India of the president of Ghana, Dr. Hilla Limann, by urging "all parties concerned to refrain from any acts that could upset the process of confidence-building and normalization of relations among the countries of this region."

"Nobody would be more delighted than myself if we could live in peace forever," declared Mrs. Gandhi, whose country has fought three wars with Pakistan in the 34 years they both have been independent nations.

She vehemently denied a comment made by Pakistan President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq in an interview this week with the Far East Economic Review that Mrs. Gandhi "has not reconciled herself to the existence of Pakistan."

Sincerity Questioned
 Mrs. Gandhi questioned the sincerity of Mr. Zia's offer of a no-war pact between India and Pakistan, especially since it came at the same time he accepted a \$3.2-billion economic aid and military sales package from the United States that she said would raise tensions in the region and fan an arms race neither nation could afford.

While not going into specifics, Mrs. Gandhi indicated that Indian officials have not received full details of the Zia offer, which was made a month ago Thursday, India's ambassador to Pakistan, K.

She said she was "not reconciled herself to the existence of Pakistan."



A 224-meter (740-foot) bridge in Toledo City, the Philippines, collapsed recently after its base was weakened by a storm. The top picture shows the bridge beginning to crack and people try to flee. The second photo catches it falling and the bottom picture shows it after it crashed. A newspaper said all three persons who fell with the bridge survived.

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3 Studies by Democrats Suggest Strategies for Fighting Inflation

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Democrats tried to reclaim, or re-enter, the battleground of ideas this week with the well-advised distribution of three occasionally conflicting studies on strategies for curbing inflation.

The three proposals suggested dealing with inflation by taxing corporations that raise salaries or prices too steeply, or by applying wage-price controls and fiscal and monetary restraints sharply and simultaneously, or by changing tax laws to encourage profit-sharing plans.

alternatives to the programs and policies of the Reagan administration. The complaint that the Democrats lacked ideas was widely heard after the 1980 elections. Mr. Manatt himself said in February the party would answer it with a "new American agenda."

PLO Is Seen Emerging As Conventional Force

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service
TEL AVIV — On Sunday, Oct. 4, a full brigade of the Palestine Liberation Organization, armed with tanks and artillery, made a mock attack against a settlement in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. For the purpose of the exercise, the settlement represented a fortified Israeli village on the occupied West Bank.

tries like Saudi Arabia, he said, are prepared to contribute substantial funds for the development of new generations of high performance aircraft such as the projected French Mirage 2000 and 4000.

NEWS ANALYSIS

by Libya and trained by Syria, is one reason why senior military officials in Israel are concerned over the duration of Israel's present military domination in the Middle East. Other reasons are the steady erosion of Israel's advantage in modern weapons and the stockpiling of Soviet arms in the region.

rep. Eugene V. Atkinson of Pennsylvania appeared with President Reagan at the White House to discuss his decision to switch from the Democratic Party to the Republican Party.

Barry P. Bosworth, senior fellow in economic studies at the Brookings Institution, contended that while using monetary policy to cut inflation can succeed eventually, the cost is excessive. Cutting inflation by 1 percentage point, he said, requires increasing unemployment by a million people for two years.

These GOP leaders are also maintaining close contact with about 20 other conservative Democrats in hopes that two or three more will switch parties before the 1982 elections.



Rep. Eugene V. Atkinson of Pennsylvania appeared with President Reagan at the White House to discuss his decision to switch from the Democratic Party to the Republican Party.

Republicans Hail Converts And Woo Other Democrats

By Bill Peterson and William Chapman
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — With two Democratic congressmen already in the fold, White House political strategists and Republican House leaders said that Democratic Reps. Larry P. McDonald of Georgia, Richard C. Shelby of Alabama and Ronald M. Mottl of Ohio are the most likely to switch parties next.

proud to be a Democrat and will remain a Democrat." Mr. Mottl said he was making the public statement "to end any further speculation" about his status.

Reagan Faces Senate Hurdle Over Budget

WASHINGTON — Senate Republican leaders, in more bad budget news for President Reagan, indicated Wednesday that they would approve no more than half his new proposals for cutting appropriations and postpone action on the rest of his deficit-reducing proposals until next year.

Mr. Mottl was considering a party switch because his district probably will be combined with that of Mary Rose Oaker, another suburban Cleveland Democrat, through redistricting and he would prefer to run against her as a Republican.

U.S. Maintains Hard Line on Controllers Despite Reports of Complications Ahead

By Carol Shifrin and Warren Brown
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has maintained its hard line against rehiring the dismissed air traffic controllers despite reports saying that Federal Aviation Administration plans to operate the nation's airways without them might fail.

conference, Raymond J. Van Vuren, director of the FAA's Air Traffic Service, said reduced levels of commercial and private flights would be maintained for about a year and then be allowed to rise significantly.

my's basic training course runs 17 to 20 weeks. Mr. Weaver says that the school will be able to graduate about 5,500 trainees a year.

Canada Curbs Indian Visits

OTTAWA — Visitors from India will no longer be admitted to Canada without visas. The new restriction, announced Thursday, is aimed at ending the influx of Indian nationals, mainly Sikhs, who, according to the Immigration Department, come to Canada pretending to be visitors and then try to stay by claiming refugee status.

Mark Weaver, spokesman for the FAA Training Academy in Oklahoma City, said Wednesday that the school had 920 trainees and would soon have an average daily enrollment of 1,600. The academy's basic training course runs 17 to 20 weeks.

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China Says Scientist Died. PEKING — China confirmed for the first time Thursday that Peng Huanwu, a noted Chinese biochemist who disappeared in the desert near the nation's Lop Nur nuclear testing facility, had died in June of last year. China's central television station said that Mr. Peng died of thirst in the Tarim Basin.

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Despite Early Surge by Socialists, Greek Vote Sunday May Be Close

By Sari Gilbert
International Herald Tribune

ATHENS — Despite a vigorous challenge from Greece's increasingly powerful Socialists, Premier George Rallis remains convinced that when Greeks go to the polls this Sunday they will sweep his New Democracy Party back into power for the third time since 1974.

"I have no doubt that we will win, probably with more than 50 percent," he said in an interview, discounting similar claims by the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, the party headed by U.S.-trained economist Andreas Papandreu and picked by polls here to win the election. "The best opinion polls," said the premier, "are provided by the impressions of the candidates, and all of ours are optimistic."

Although the New Democracy Party's share of the vote declined from 54 percent to 42 percent in the last general election in 1977, under Greece's proportional representation system it was enough to give it an absolute majority in the 300-member unicameral parliament — 171 seats to the surprising 93 won by the Socialists.

But this time the situation is much less clear and many Greeks and foreign observers think that this Sunday's voting is the most important since the collapse of the colonels' military junta in 1974. They say it could prove to be a watershed because Mr. Papandreu's party is committed not only to a radical transformation of Greek society but to a drastic alteration of the country's international alliances.

The controversial 62-year-old Socialist leader has advocated leaving NATO and the European Common Market and closing the four U.S. military bases here. Thus, says Mr. Rallis, "our parties are divided by a veritable abyss."

[Mr. Papandreu said in an interview with the Madrid newspaper, El Pais, that he would demand control over what goes on in U.S. bases in his country if he wins the election. Reuters reported from Madrid.]

[He also said he also wanted the immediate removal of all atomic weapons that might be stationed on Greek territory. He said that if his party wins the election, discussions on the dismantling of U.S. military bases probably would not start until next spring.

"We will give sufficient time for the bases to be withdrawn little by little," he said. "But we will demand a control over what is done in these bases." Mr. Papandreu said in the interview Thursday, Reuters reported.]

Using Warnings

The government has been using warnings to try to prevent defections from the ranks of party supporters, hammering away at what it calls the dangers of Mr. Papandreu's policy.

At a rally Sunday, Mr. Rallis warned that if elected, Mr. Papandreu would try to establish a Socialist regime in Greece. And he has warned that the Socialist Movement might seek to institute a one-party system.

The government has intimated that the Socialist Movement's plans for "socialization" would mean the end of private property and contended that implementing all of Mr. Papandreu's promised reforms would cost 1.2 trillion drachmas (about \$17 billion) and would probably necessitate large tax increases.

Although these claims are challenged by many persons here, it may well be that they have had some impact. If for a time it was widely believed that the Socialist Movement was in the lead over a government beleaguered by growing economic problems and accused of weak leadership and running an unresponsive bureaucracy, some observers now are not altogether sure.

"Six months ago, Papandreu probably could have won easily. Today the picture is not so clear," a Greek businessman said.

Although the Socialist Movement has been vigorously campaigning for almost a year now, it was not until the official beginning of the campaign in mid-September that government ministers were able to actively get involved.

Although not an inspired orator, Mr. Rallis himself led the campaign trail with unprecedented energy.

During the four-week campaign, Mr. Rallis and his followers have appealed to the voters by emphasizing the potential benefits of the country's membership in the Common Market. They have argued that Greece's defense expenditures and the current balance of power with Turkey are a direct result of re-entry into the military arm of NATO last January after a six-year absence.

Although the inflation rate is nearly 25 percent and an economic slowdown has stifled investment, there is little doubt that over the last seven years the average Greek's standard of living has vastly improved.



The Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, waved goodbye Thursday as he left Tokyo following a three-day visit to Japan.

Arafat Cheered in Vietnam; Japan Assures U.S. on PLO

From Agency Dispatches

BANGKOK — The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, received a hero's welcome Thursday in Vietnam. He had just arrived from Japan, which has reassured the United States that its policy toward the PLO remains unchanged.

In Tokyo, the Japanese deputy foreign minister, Ryozo Sunobe, briefed U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield on talks Wednesday with Mr. Arafat and Premier Zenko Suzuki and Foreign Minister Sumao Sonoda.

Tokyo officials said the briefing took place to allay concern expressed by the United States about Mr. Arafat's visit to Japan.

Japan views the PLO as a major representative of the Palestinian people but does not recognize it as the sole and legitimate representative.

Citizens of Hanoi waved flags and streamers and shouted welcoming slogans as Mr. Arafat drove the 15-mile (25-kilometer)

route from the airport, the Vietnam news agency said.

Mr. Arafat and his entourage received hugs from Premier Pham Van Dong, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, and other Vietnamese leaders, the agency said.

Mr. Arafat's two-week Asian trip has taken him to China, North Korea and Japan.

Meanwhile, China said Thursday that the PLO and the United States had shown flexibility in efforts to reach a Middle East settlement and it was now up to Israel to make the next move.

A commentary by the Chinese news agency also called on the United States to press Israel to make more compromises.

In Kuala Lumpur, the Malaysian House of Representatives unanimously passed a bill Thursday granting diplomatic status to the PLO office here. Malaysia is a Muslim country which opposes Israel.

The PLO was allowed to set up an office here more than 10 years ago.

Cambodia Group Led by Son Sann Grows as Political, Military Power

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

BANTEAY AMPIL CAMP, Cambodia — After virtually starting from scratch two years ago, the Cambodian anti-Communist guerrilla group under former Premier Son Sann has developed into a serious and well-organized political and military force that is increasing its resistance to the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

While it still has far fewer troops than the Communist Khmer Rouge guerrillas who also operate

Chinese 75mm recoilless rifles and AK-57 machine guns supplied earlier this year.

Spread around the sprawling jungle camp are bunkers, numerous storehouses, barracks and a military hospital built of wood and thatch. There are neat rows of thatched-roofed huts reserved for soldiers and their families.

Training Programs

Among the training programs at the camp are a six-month course to turn out noncommissioned officers and a three-month course for company commanders. Another program has just been started to train civilian teachers and medical aides, and an agricultural course is planned.

Along with grade school students and soldiers, the trainees lined up in neat ranks for a ceremonial meeting with Mr. Son Sann the other day. Also present were about 20 children, from 10 to 14 years old, wearing camouflage uniforms. All orphans, they are enrolled in a "pre-cadet school."

Similar scenes greeted Mr. Son Sann at camps farther to the south. At the Rithsen camp (formerly called Camp 007) straddling the border near the Thai village of Nong Samet, a "political warfare school" has graduated nearly 3,000 students since December, 1979, according to front officials.

The organization of the front's camps and resistance forces is largely the work of Dien Del, a tough 49-year-old former general in Cambodia's pre-1975 republican army. He is considered one of the few officers to distinguish himself in that army's losing battle against the Khmer Rouge, who seized Phnom Penh in April, 1975, and held power until ousted by Vietnamese troops in January, 1979.

Since the beginning of the year, Mr. Dien Del has moved ruthlessly to eliminate — with help from the Thai military, according to some accounts — the Cambodian warlords who once controlled most of the border area's non-Communist camps.

"Dien Del has brought the non-Communist area under control," said a Western diplomat in Bangkok. "Under his aegis communities are developing."

Main Functions

Front officials said the main functions of those sent into Vietnamese-controlled areas of Cambodia are to gather intelligence, organize "subversion" and wage "psychological warfare."

Between 5 percent and 10 percent of those sent in are caught, officials said, and a few hundred front members are currently held in Cambodian prisons.

"When the Vietnamese discover us, we are punished more severely than the Khmer Rouge," said Thou Thonn, a former high school teacher. He charged that front members have been tortured in prison.

At present, Hanoi's estimated 200,000 occupation troops in Cambodia are locked in a military stalemate with the 30,000 to 40,000 guerrillas of the Khmer Rouge. Playing a smaller but apparently growing role are the 6,000 to 9,000 troops of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, the higher figure representing the front's claimed strength. In addition, the Moulianka organization loyal to former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk fields a few hundred irregulars.

According to Mr. Dien Del, the front could recruit more soldiers, but the organizations lack enough arms and ammunition to equip them.

Lack of Weapons

"It's difficult to keep recruits if they don't have weapons," he said. "If we could get enough weapons, in one year I could recruit 50,000 easily."

Besides the recent Chinese arms delivery, however, it is evident that guns are trickling in from other sources.

At this camp, most of the soldiers carry used-looking, U.S.-made M-16 rifles.

Asked about suggestions that they are supplied by the largely U.S.-equipped Thai Army as it receives new U.S. deliveries, front officials will only smile and say "no comment." U.S. officials deny that Washington has supplied any weapons.

Regardless, Mr. Son Sann's group appears to be in far better shape than the other non-Communist outfit, Prince Sihanouk's Moulianka, who are still waiting for delivery of 3,000 guns reportedly promised by the Chinese, who are the main backers of the Khmer Rouge and the strongest opponents of the Vietnamese occupation in Cambodia. Meanwhile, the Moulianka guerrillas must make do with some rather ancient-looking arms. "It looks like they broke into a museum somewhere," a Western diplomat commented.

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Turn to Page 12

Anti-Watt Campaign Spelled Out in Memo From the Sierra Club

By William Endicott
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The Sierra Club has scheduled a lobbying assault on Washington next week in its effort to persuade President Reagan to dismiss Interior Secretary James G. Watt, and the well-planned assault is supposed to look like a spontaneous grassroots political effort.

An eight-page "confidential" memo circulated to Sierra Club chapters throughout the country from the club's San Francisco headquarters lays out detailed plans for achieving maximum impact on politicians and news organizations while "deliberately pushing our image as a grassroots political force."

The memo carries the admonition that the plan remain "absolutely confidential," lest Mr. Watt and his supporters learn of it and "take counteraction which could seriously blunt the political and media impact we are seeking."

Doug Scott, a Sierra Club official who helped write the memo, said in a telephone interview Wednesday that he had no apologies for the memo. "We're making an effort to show that the story of the public revision over Watt and his policies is as thoroughly pre-

sented in every medium of communication as we can," he said. The memo proposed that club members gather in Washington Monday and deliver to Congress petitions with at least a million signatures calling for Mr. Watt's dismissal. The million-signature goal was reached last week.

"Politically, this kind of national gathering of political activists from each chapter in Washington, D.C., will be a first for the Sierra Club," says the memo, which was drafted in August by the Sierra Club's president, Joe Fontaine, and Mr. Scott, the group's federal affairs director.

"It can have major lobbying impact," the memo says. "It is an unparalleled opportunity to cap the existing impact of our 'Replace Watt' campaign with a major push in Washington, D.C., heavily emphasizing the unique grassroots political strength of the Sierra Club!"

"In short, the potential for political and media impact — on a national scale and with each individual member of congress — is virtually unlimited. It will ultimately depend on the degree of enthusiasm, effort and cleverness exercised by each chapter in making this whole plan work."



James G. Watt

The memo lays out strategy for carefully orchestrated airport press conferences as club members leave their home cities and proposes breakfasts or lunches with reporters in Washington to ensure a second wave of publicity. It envisions stories that declare, "Mighty nationwide Sierra Club assemblies volunteer leaders in Washington with 1 million-plus petitions against Watt policies."

The local chapters are told that their airport news conferences should be held to assure maximum television coverage and should include "a nice big throng of club folks and others to cheer at every anti-Watt statement and to conduct a kind of 'pep rally' for your chapter representative as he or she departs."

Federal Cases On Pollution Drop in U.S.

Government Stresses Voluntary Cleanup

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Since the Reagan administration took office, the number of cases sent by the Environmental Protection Agency to the Justice Department for enforcement has slowed to a trickle, according to internal agency data.

Agency computer printouts obtained by congressional staff aides show that the EPA has referred fewer than 50 alleged violations of environmental laws to the Justice Department in the first nine months of 1981. Twelve cases have been sent to the Justice Department for possible prosecution since Anne M. Gorsuch took over as administrator of the agency in May.

In contrast, the agency referred 230 cases to the Justice Department in the full year 1980 and 200 cases the year before.

Rep. Toby Moffett, Democrat of Connecticut, and chairman of the House subcommittee on Environment and Natural Resources, said he was planning an "immediate and thorough investigation" of why the number of cases referred for prosecution has slumped so substantially.

Byron Nelson, chief spokesman for the environmental agency, said that one of the reasons for the reduced number of enforcement actions was that Mrs. Gorsuch is seeking to have polluters voluntarily clean up rather than engage them in costly legal action.

"This administration believes in a non-confrontational mode," Mr. Nelson explained.

He also pointed out that the new leaders of the agency's legal staff had only been on board since midsummer and that enforcement policy, like other agency policy, had been subjected to intense review.

He quoted Mrs. Gorsuch as saying that she did not intend to "count beans" by starting an enforcement action simply to enlarge the number of cases filed.

'Environmental Results'

"The goal is environmental results," Mr. Nelson said, and added: "Mrs. Gorsuch has said many times that this administration will enforce the law."

However, Jeffrey G. Miller, acting assistant administrator for enforcement of the EPA in the last year of the Carter administration, said that the slowdown in referring alleged violations — and subsequent sharp reduction in the number of cases filed by the Justice Department — "means that enforcement program has ground to a screeching halt."

Mr. Miller noted that there are tens of thousands of companies that must comply with the clean air and water laws, the toxic substances and resource recovery laws and the many other statutes Congress has given the EPA to enforce over recent years.

"If you can't find 100 cases a year worth prosecuting, you must be blind," he asserted.

Mr. Moffett said that by its lack of enforcement action, the Reagan administration was "sending a signal" that it is relinquishing the deterrent of law enforcement.

The government's "willingness to go to court," Mr. Moffett said, was one of the major reasons that "the country has made astounding progress in curbing pollution."

Eastern European Dissident Personalities And Themes Mark Frankfurt's Book Fair

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — With the political struggle in Poland continuing and a trial imminent in Prague against 18 Czechoslovak dissidents, many of them writers, themes and personalities from among Eastern Europe's dissidents are widely evident at the International Book Fair.

Exiled Czechoslovak writers, including Jiri Lederer, the member of the Czech human rights group Charter 77 who was forced to emigrate last year, are displaying their writings at the fair, which opened Wednesday.

On Sunday, the Russian writer Lev Kopelev, who was stripped of his Soviet citizenship last January and is now a citizen of West Germany, will receive the German Publishers Association peace prize. Mr. Kopelev recently completed an authoritative biography of Heinrich Heine, the 19th-century German-Jewish poet.

One of the potentially most interesting books of next year is now

being translated into English. Recently acquired by Random House, it is the handbook used by Poland's censors before the reforms inspired by the Solidarity labor union.

For five days, 5,482 publishers, 200 more than last year and roughly four-fifths from countries other than West Germany, will display 185,000 books at the fair, and a smattering of maps and objects of art.

Despite transatlantic telephone links and footloose editors and agents who haggle today in New York and tomorrow in Paris or London, it remains the most important book market, described by Peter Weidman, the lively young German who stages it, as "a ship of fools — nervous, sensitive people, mongering in rumors and other things like love and joy, death and commercial ruin. If you're a romantic, it fascinates you."

The women's question continues to fascinate publishers internationally. The new woman in today's

world is the theme of a collection of nine short stories by contemporary women writers from seven European countries, the United States and Israel, to be published by Doubleday in the United States.

Other books on women include "Lace," a first novel by Shirley Corran, the author of "Super Woman," to be published by Simon & Schuster. It traces the lives of four superwomen from boarding-school days in Switzerland to corporate offices and boardrooms. Penguin, the British paperback publisher, reportedly paid about \$195,000, a possible record, for the British rights.

On Latin America, what may be the most interesting photographic collection of next year is coming from Pantheon Books. Called "Nicaragua," by Susan Meiselas, it documents the strife in that war-torn country. Rights have been sold to several European countries, including Britain, France and the Netherlands.

Science Fiction

Books on space and science fiction continue to be popular. "Contact," the first novel by Carl Sagan, the astronomer, to be published by Simon & Schuster, relates how aliens beep to earth blueprints for a space capsule, and how mankind is faced with the decision of whether to build it, knowing it could be a Doomsday machine.

"2010 Odyssey Two," by Arthur C. Clarke, is the title of a sequel to the immensely successful "2001: A Space Odyssey," to be published late next year by Del Rey Books.

A book called "Satan," by Jeremy Leven, to be published next spring by Knopf, is a satirical critique of the psychotherapy industry. It is the fictional biography of a psychoanalyst who takes the devil onto his couch, after Old Nick decides to undergo psychotherapy.

Reagan Says Development Needs Economic Freedom

From Agency Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA — President Reagan told poor nations Thursday that development depends on economic freedom and he chided the Soviet Union, "which denies freedom to its people," for relying on U.S. farmers for food.

In remarks to the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia, a private organization, Mr. Reagan rejected criticism that the United States is cutting back on help for poor nations.

"Far from lagging behind and refusing to do our part, the United States is leading the way in helping to better the lives of citizens in developing countries," he said.

He asserted that it is wrong to believe that "massive transfers of wealth somehow, miraculously, will produce new well-being."

"Free people build free markets that ignite dynamic development for everyone," the president said, adding later that development of poorer nations is "a question of freedom vs. compulsion — not of East vs. West."

Mr. Reagan's address was in preparation for the 22-nation summit meeting on developing nations which he will attend in Cancun, Mexico, Oct. 22-23.

"Perhaps the best proof that development and economic freedom go hand-in-hand can be found in a country which denies freedom to its people — the Soviet Union," he said.

Mr. Reagan, who lifted the U.S. grain embargo against Russia, said that the Russians will not attend the Cancun meeting and that they insist the world's economic woes stem from capitalism and the solution is Socialism.

Nothing to Offer

"The real reason they're not coming [to Cancun]," he said, "is they have nothing to offer. In fact, we have just one question for them: Who's feeding whom?"

The president also said that the United States helps developing countries by providing open and growing U.S. markets for their products. Americans buy about one-half of all manufactured goods exported by non-OPEC developing countries, Mr. Reagan said, and U.S. trade barriers are among the lowest in the world.

In broad terms, the president sketched the themes that he will stress at next week's conference in Cancun. He said that the United States will support the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs to ease trade barriers and that his administration will back continuation of a U.S. system of providing trade preferences that give access to U.S. markets for products from the developing world.

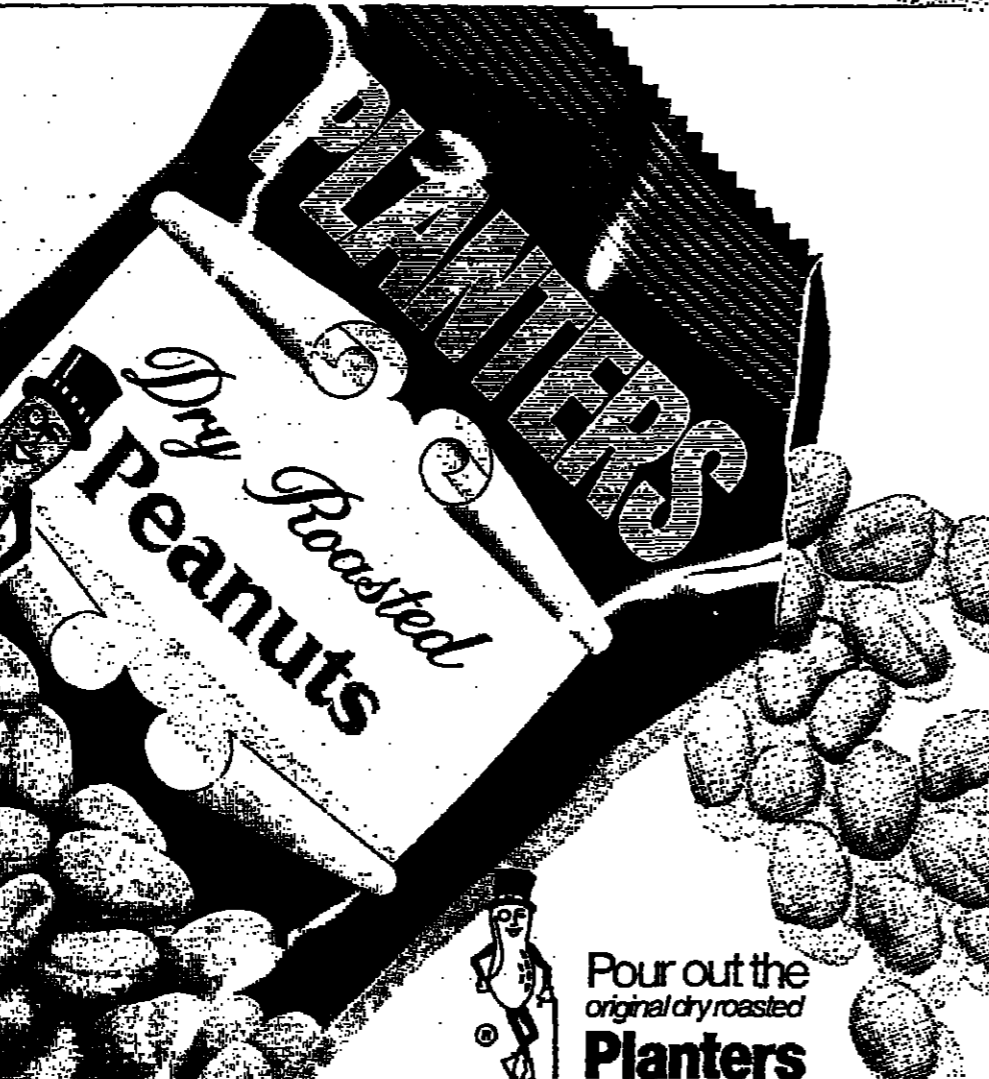
He said that the United States will target its foreign aid to "self-sustaining productive activities" — particularly in food and energy. In addition, that Reagan said that he will sell poor countries "investment is the lifeblood of development" and that they must improve

the climate for investment of private capital.

In Paris, meanwhile, the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) said Thursday that there had been too much emphasis on aid and resource transfers in discussions leading up to next week's meeting in Mexico and not enough attention to creating wealth in poor countries.

In a report to the 22 governments attending the Cancun summit, the ICC said that sustained development did not come from official aid but from "a healthy, wealth-creating business sector."

Remember, never drink on an empty stomach.



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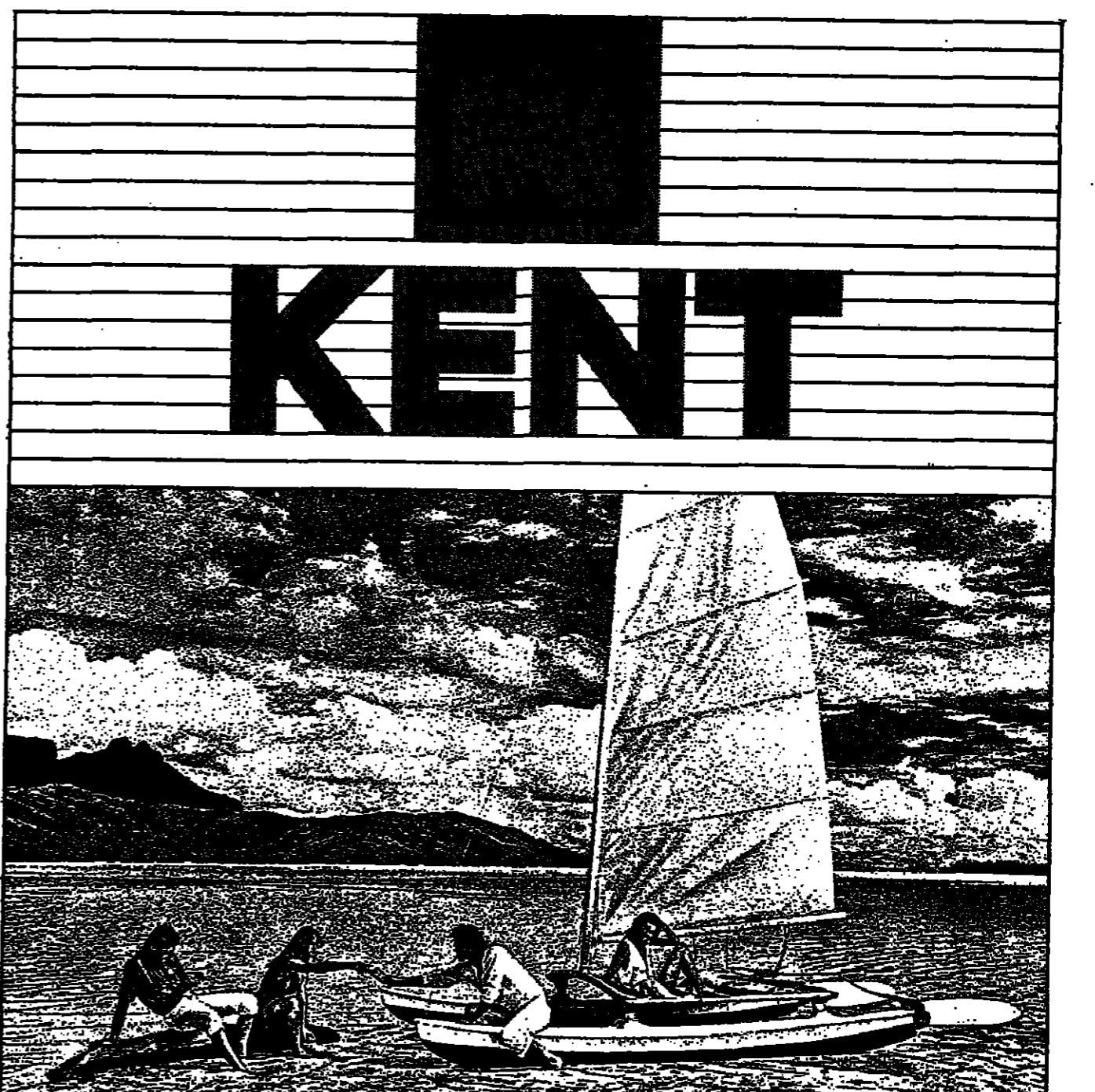


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What Qadhafi Represents

Some people think that Libya's Col. Moamer Qadhafi is mad. Even more think that whether he is mad or not, he is bad, dangerous, a menace to the peace of the world. Thus there has been a good deal of talk, in and out of Washington, of direct action against the Libyan dictator. Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said recently, in an unguarded moment, that if Libya had been "taken care of," Egypt's President Anwar Sadat might be alive today.

Col. Qadhafi may indeed be mad. But he may also be quite sane, using the untempered rhetoric of violence and of Islamic struggle to support the national and personal ambitions which less dramatic men work for in conventional ways. Given the religious and political assumptions upon which his policy is based — of Islamic reconstruction, Zionist conspiracy, Arab revolutions and imperialist counter-revolution — it is reasonable enough for him to demand that pro-Western leaders in Egypt, Chad, Sudan and elsewhere in the Islamic world be overthrown. It is not in the least mad for him to accept the help offered by the Soviet Union. He and they have the same short-term goal, to weaken the West.

It is not mad, merely murderously unscrupulous, for him to underwrite terrorism in Europe and the Middle East, since this too weakens the enemy. Another Moslem might question such a lack of scruple in a man who purports to serve Islam's values. Col. Qadhafi came to Paris a few years ago on a state visit and said he wanted to debate Western religious leaders, not meet politicians. But his debates now end in gunfire and explosions — death and mutilations.

Col. Qadhafi is certainly the enemy of the United States he proclaims himself to be — enemy of America's friends, deadly friend of their enemies. To this, there are appropriate responses. The colonel's enemies in the region can be helped to defend themselves, as the United States is doing. Political and economic reprisals could be imposed upon Libya for its actions, to make Libyans understand that there are costs to a policy of terrorism. In the past, Washington has pre-

ferred to have it both ways in this respect: to buy Libyan oil and sell American exports to Libya, while loudly denouncing Libya as an international outlaw.

But there has been a new and harsher tone in recent statements from Washington — as if Qadhafi himself were really the trouble, the only trouble, and as if his removal could make the decisive change in the Middle East.

It would not do so, of course. Resistance to the West, to the old colonial powers and their allies, to westernization itself — often with untempered violence — has been a force in Arab and Islamic affairs almost as long as the Middle East has had contact with the modern West.

Libya, which lived by piracy in the 18th and 19th centuries (hence the U.S. Marines' acquaintance with "the shores of Tripoli") became an early center of the radical Senussi Islamic movement in the mid-19th century. In our own century, Libya's Senussi have unsuccessfully fought the French in the Sahara, the Italians in Libya itself, the British in Egypt. They were still fighting the Italians as late as World War II. The late King Idris, deposed by Qadhafi's coup d'état in 1969 (and nostalgically looked back upon by Washington today as a conservative and constructive figure), had actually himself been a turbulent and militant nationalist.

The notion of solving problems by getting rid of individuals is the delusion which has seduced Qadhafi himself. We do not need it in Washington. President Anwar Sadat was a remarkable individual, but he was also representative of an Egyptian nationalism with roots in the colonial period, which exhibited qualities of pragmatism, shrewdness, a sense of history, under General Naguib and Colonel Nasser, as well as under Sadat. Behind Qadhafi there is another and intertemporal tradition of nationalism, tribal and xenophobic, which is not confined merely to Libya in the Islamic world. It was a factor in the affairs of the region before Col. Qadhafi stepped out of the ranks of the Libyan Army. It will be there when he is forgotten.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Libya's U.S. Connection

There is wide agreement that Libya has as purely evil and mischievous a leader, Moamer Qadhafi, as exists anywhere. His cackling over the murder of Anwar Sadat expresses the essence of the man. But why is he the menace that he indubitably is? Part of it is his Soviet connection, but a large part is his American connection. As the single largest purchaser of Libyan oil, the United States is, financially speaking, the leading sponsor of Libyan adventurism and terror.

Edwin Meese 3d, counselor to the president, when questioned this week, made a glancing reference to the "balance of interests" that the United States has with Libya. Then he slid off onto the easier terrain of U.S. military cooperation with the real and likely targets of Libyan aggression.

Such cooperation and the protection and assurance that accompany it are certainly a necessary aspect of American policy to underline in the fragile post-Sadat environment. But what can the intended beneficiaries of American patronage understand when they contemplate the "balance of interests" that the administration maintains with the Libyan regime? How serious about Col. Qadhafi will anyone think Ronald Reagan is

as long as a thousand or more Americans remain in Libya helping him pump his oil, and as long as American companies pour billions into Libya's oil coffers every year?

Imagine the electrifying effect of an American announcement that the United States no longer has a "balance of interests" with Libya, but that it has a single interest: to do whatever it legally can to isolate, weaken and punish and hurt Col. Qadhafi, financially as well as politically, and to take the United States out of bankrolling him.

Imagine an administration announcement that it was going to take the Libyan case to the United Nations and that, if Libya's protectors fail an effort there, the United States would finally join the many other nations that have already cut most of their ties, including the key economic ties, with Tripoli.

It will be said that Libya can sell its oil and find technicians elsewhere, that the Soviets will move in more deeply, that there will be costs, and so on. But none of these arguments can outweigh the advantage of ending American equivocation and putting the United States squarely on the opposite side of the fence from a gangster regime.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Right Help for Sudan

Sudan does need help. Economically stricken and politically unsteady, this vast African country is threatened by Libya's Colonel Qadhafi — the more so since President Sadat, Sudan's protector, was slain. Speeding American arms to Khartoum might discourage an invasion by Libya's occupation troops in neighboring Chad. But Sudan's overriding needs are economic, and here, surely, Saudi Arabia should be at least as forthcoming as the United States.

Egypt has an obvious stake in the survival of Sudan's President Nimeiri, one of the few Moslem leaders to attend Sadat's funeral. Whoever controls Sudan controls the headwaters of the Nile, a Libyan presence there would be a dagger at Egypt's underbelly. Cairo has persistently pleaded with Washington to deliver quickly on a promised \$100 million in military sales, including two dozen F-5 and F-6 fighter planes.

But the most pervasive threat to Nimeiri lies closer to home. The country's agricultural production has plummeted; the worst sin-

gle event has been a 50 percent decline since 1976 in cotton, the main cash crop. The foreign reserve cupboard is bare as Khartoum tries to cope with the highest debt service payments in Africa. Privation feeds unrest, and a jittery government has reportedly filled the jails with thousands of political prisoners.

To help keep Sudan afloat, the Reagan administration proposes \$55 million in economic aid, about the same as last year. Even that inadequate relief is uncertain if Congress once again fails to vote any foreign aid bill and merely renews appropriations at past levels. And the arms sale is stalled because Saudi Arabia has yet to provide the promised financing.

If Sudan's underlying conditions are not improved, Qadhafi need only wait for the Khartoum regime to collapse. An even larger dose of economic aid would be a wise strategic investment. And if the Saudis really share America's strategic concerns, then here, as in Egypt, is the place to prove it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
October 16, 1906

LONDON — The Hon. C.S. Rolls, who has just left on his first visit to America, made before his departure a very long experiment with the Wright aeroplane. "It is an aeroplane, not a balloon," he said later. "You can steer it how you like. From the aeroplane you can drop a bomb into any fort you like. Of course, on the Continent they are more interested in this than we are, but there is no doubt that this particular aeroplane will play a very great part in future warfare. Still, ballooning is in the air. In future warfare there is no doubt that the balloon will play a great part, but at the same time it wants to be steerable." He also declared that motor power "is the power of the future."

Fifty Years Ago
October 16, 1931

SHANGHAI — Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is endowing a bed in a British naval hospital here. The bed will be paid for out of the proceeds of photographs of Col. Lindbergh's recent airplane crash at Hankow, as a token of his gratitude for the rescue of himself and Mrs. Lindbergh by sailors of the British aircraft carrier Hermes. The only photographs of the crash, which occurred when the Lindbergh's plane capsized when taking off, were taken by British sailors aboard the Hermes. Col. Lindbergh at first asked that they not be published, but after requests from American agencies, he consented that they be sold and the money, almost \$4,000, used for the endowment of a bed in a British naval hospital.



When Ex-Presidents Assist the Incumbent

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The bet in this corner is that President Reagan is going to squeak through the Senate with his military program for Saudi Arabia.

For the moment, the votes for and against him are about even, but in the end the issue is likely to be decided by about 10 senators who will switch to the president's side despite their doubts about the merits of his case.

The public support for Reagan's military commitment to Saudi Arabia by former Presidents Carter, Ford and Nixon has been an important and perhaps a decisive factor in swinging the doubts to the president's side.

This has taken some of the political sting out of the controversy, restored a measure of nonpartisanship to foreign policy and made it easier for eight or 10 senators to give the president the benefit of their doubts.

So encouraged, the president has been persuaded that he should finally make a first foreign policy speech, on the theme that this is not merely an Israeli-Arab controversy but that, as with the U.S. commitments to defend Europe and East Asia after World War II, the time has come for a commitment to cooperate not only with the Israelis but also with moderate Arab nations in the defense of the entire Middle East.

The Senate doesn't like the way this debate is going. It resents the way the administration has committed itself to sell the largest peacetime military package of sophisticated weapons in history to the Saudis without fair consultation in advance. But it hesitates to impose its doubts on the president and destroy his authority, especially in the judgments of the three ex-presidents.

Carter and Ford, more than Nixon, gave President Reagan the support he wanted on the arms sale to the Saudis. But they made comments on the Middle East that worried the administration and startled the Israelis.

Both suggested that Reagan should negotiate with the PLO if he wants peace in the Middle East. Ford proposed that Israel confirm the Camp David peace process by "giving back the Sinai to Egypt earlier than the April date," and suggested a more rapid conclusion of autonomy and government for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

Carter was even more explicit: "I personally do not favor a separate Palestinian state," he said, "but I see hundreds of thousands of Palestinians deprived of a home; deprived of a right to own property; deprived of a right to assemble; deprived of a right to free speech; deprived of a right to vote, and living now for approaching a generation under military rule."

"This is not only contrary to established world custom, but it's also directly in violation of the heritage of Jews, and it's anomalous in an Israeli nation..."

Even more troubling to Israeli officials, and mystifying to officials in Washington, Carter said that there had to be a restoration of an international border "on the Golan Heights between Israel and Syria," with provisions for Israel's security.

One of the consistent things in Washington, from one administration to another, is that officials tend to say what they truly believe only after they leave office, and then usually in private, or much later on in memoirs when nobody is listening.

The Carter-Ford comments, taped on Air Force One on the way back from Sadat's funeral in Cairo, are quite different. They have had an influence on the decisions in Congress on Middle East policy, and in the process have made the former presidents realize that in retirement they are not impotent but may have a role to play in future foreign policy and domestic decisions.

Ford said that his conversation with Carter was an "excellent example of how former presidents can be brought back into service."

Well, as Reagan always says, it is much easier to be a former president, suggesting what should be done, than a presiding president who has to decide what to do today. But the accident of the Sadat funeral, bringing the former presidents back into the political arena, could be a significant event.

defense of Reagan's military commitment to Saudi Arabia but on the larger question of his Middle East policy. Former Presidents Carter, Ford and Nixon have spoken for the national interest, and made it easier for Reagan to speak out at last on U.S. foreign policy as he sees it, without too much fear of political sanctions in the Senate or in next year's congressional elections.

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Trading With the Russians

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — One year ago Ronald Reagan was preparing for his debate with President Carter. Today the Reagan administration seems to be doing itself.

As International Harvester, an Illinois corporation, suffers economic reverses, it is proposing to sell Moscow (for considerably more than \$200 million) all its technical competence — what is called process know-how.

Last year International Harvester sold the Soviets 12,000 combines. The factory it would help the Soviet Union build would produce 30,000 combines a year. The Commerce Department, which seems to think its mission is to ease the strains imposed on the Soviet economy by Soviet militarism, was recently set to approve the deal.

Fortunately, a few members of the administration are alert to dangers more grave than the danger that a corporation may miss a sale. They also know it is a common Soviet practice to use farm machinery plants to produce weapons. They have found incontrovertible evidence that the industrial complex which the International Harvester plant would join, far from being benign, produces weapons and weapons-related products.

The Agriculture Department is just one agency whose behavior mocks the president's advocacy of prudent restraints on trade with the adversary. Many representatives of corporate America, with the aid of the Commerce and State Departments, are unscrupulous advocates of selling computers, micro-circuitry, sensors, engines and gas and oil technology.

At the Ottawa summit in July, the president expressed strong misgivings about construction of a Soviet Union-Western Europe gas pipeline, a potential instrument of economic dependency and political "Finlandization." But just days after the summit, the Commerce Department, almost certainly with the approval of senior White House aides, authorized the sale of pipe-laying equipment for other projects. (It will be fascinating to see how that "restriction" is enforced.)

The equipment is made in Peoria, Ill., and

WASHINGTON — Peking's present effort to woo the Chinese Nationalists on Taiwan is unlikely to yield rapid results, but the gesture offers an important historical lesson. It is that all kinds of problems, if just left alone, may work themselves out, often in unforeseeable ways. To put it differently: Time resolves apparently insoluble dilemmas.

So passivity may be the best U.S. policy in many situations abroad. Active U.S. involvement in a crisis frequently propels it toward a point of no return.

Twenty years ago, the Chinese Communists and their Nationalist foes were locked in conflict in the Taiwan Strait. The United States, then committed by treaty to defend Taiwan, was engaged in the confrontation, furnishing the Nationalists with military advisers and equipment.

Memories may be misty now, but it is worth recalling that the tensions in that remote region were a major issue in the 1960 presidential campaign.

In their televised debate, Richard Nixon charged John F. Kennedy with being "soft" on Communism for downgrading the significance of Quemoy and Matsu, the Nationalist-held islands off the China coast, then besieged by Peking's forces.

Kennedy played it cool. Nixon went on a dozen years later to bless the Chinese Communists he had earlier feared and despised. After Jimmy Carter established formal relations with Peking, the Taiwan question faded away, at least as an international issue.

But Ronald Reagan gratuitously revived it last year by suggesting that the Nationalists welcome the Nationalists officially. He has since been contemplating the sale to them of new fighter aircraft, and this partly prompted Peking's latest overtures.

In a bid to reunify China, the Communists are offering to let the Nationalists retain their army and economic system as long as they

acknowledge Peking's nominal rule. The Nationalists have rejected the offer. Peking could have predicted. The Communists, however, are pursuing both a tactical and a strategic objective.

In the short term, they hope to head off potential U.S. delivery of weapons to Taiwan by demonstrating their moderation. They also want to maintain their ties with the United States and even acquire U.S. military matériel, a possibility raised by Secretary of State Alexander Haig during his trip to Peking last summer.

Over the long range, however, the Communists are seeking to set

Once upon a time, the Communists would boycott meetings abroad attended by Nationalists, and vice versa. Now they meet regularly at various scholarly conferences, encouraged by their governments to make contact.

Despite their rebuff of Peking's negotiating initiative, the Nationalists are taking it seriously. The Taiwan journal "United Monthly" virtually endorsed the Peking approach in a recent issue by proposing economic, cultural and other exchanges with China.

The journal, which could not have advanced its proposals without the assent of the Nationalist authorities, essentially voiced agreement with Peking that all patriotic Chinese are loyal to the concept of a reunified China.

It is plainly in America's interest for China and Taiwan to get together, since the alternative would be Taiwanese independence. That would put the United States in the painful position of having to choose between upholding Taiwanese self-determination or maintaining its links with Peking.

The Reagan administration cannot act as intermediary between China and Taiwan, but it ought to make clear that it favors a dialogue between them.

Looking back, the Vietnam tragedy might have been averted had the United States encouraged such a dialogue between the South and North Vietnamese instead of pushing the Saigon regime toward war.

In 1963, South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem assigned an aide to sound out Hanoi on possible talks. But Diem was overthrown and assassinated, with American complicity, before his explorations bore fruit.

Had the Taiwan Strait crisis of two decades ago spiraled into war, the Vietnam conflict would look like a picnic by comparison.

The current mating dance between China and Taiwan is testimony to the fact that the worst never happened — and that it can be avoided.

Not only does Peking accept merchandise from Taiwan, but it exempts it from duty.

In motion a process of rapprochement that, they think, may eventually bring Taiwan into the fold peacefully. This process has been going on quietly for the past few years.

Indirect trade between Taiwan and China, for example, has been developing gradually. Not only do the Communists welcome merchandise from Taiwan, but they exempt it from customs levies on the grounds that the island is a Chinese province and the commerce is therefore domestic.

As a consequence, television sets, refrigerators, electric fans and other appliances made in Taiwan are flowing into China through Hong Kong. Meanwhile, food, herbs and other such Chinese products are reaching Taiwan.

The Communists, whose economy is fragile, would very much like to buy Taiwan's sophisticated technology. I have talked with businessmen on Taiwan who see China as a big market, especially as their Western clients sink into recession.



from trade that is unimpeded by the administration's rhetorical anti-Communism.

Many serious people who serve at the highest levels of government are frequently dismayed by the thinness of the information upon which important government decisions are based. But the problem with the president's foreign policy, especially regarding trade, is not the result of a lack of information. The problem is a lack of definition.

To govern is to choose. Regarding trade, perhaps the president has not chosen, or has not made his choice known and effective. He must choose between abetting a dangerous and venal pursuit of profit, and his professed foreign policy values and goals.

Surely the president should be troubled by the intellectual incoherence and political fecklessness of asking American taxpayers to provide more than \$1 trillion for increased defense, while corporate America is making money by strengthening the military capacity of the nation against which America needs to be defended.

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Letters

Facts of Ulster

I would like to point out to James Reston (Oct. 12) that the struggle in Northern Ireland does not arise from a disagreement about creeds, forgotten or otherwise. It arises from the determination of the majority — Protestant and mostly of colonial stock — to remain British, and from the exclusion of the Roman power of the Catholic and mostly Irish minority, a great many of whom would prefer to be reunited with their fellow Irishmen and co-religionists in the republic.

EILEEN MOORE.

Letter From Prison

Along with millions of foreigners, America has always seemed rather an enigma to me, yet I've always had a deep admiration for its vitality, freedom and increasing support for humanitarian principles. Recently this affection has been enormously strengthened by an event that has directly touched my life.

As an Englishman having spent the last six and a half years in a Turkish prison for a cannibalistic offense, common language and culture made American prisoners my closest friends.

For years the British and Americans injected us with hope that one day we would be repatriated. Suddenly last February, for the Americans the miracle came true.

I miss them, I envy them, but above all I feel ashamed of my previous cynicism about the U.S. government. Having studied the American repatriation treaty, I'm aware of its complexity and the work that its completion must have entailed. Such effort is proof that the U.S. government strives to fulfill the humanitarian principles it stands for.

ment. Forever in the vanguard of countries expounding humanitarianism, with frequent sympathetic statements on the plight of prisoners in distant lands, the present government still remains undecided as to whether it should enact a British repatriation law allowing the more than 600 prisoners like myself to complete their sentences in British institutions.

Please publish this letter, to congratulate those fearless diplomats and bureaucrats that made the repatriation of my American friends possible, and perhaps influence the British government to adopt a similar course of action.

DANIEL DE SOUZA.

More Wonder Train

Re the letter from Mr. B. Charlesworth, "Le Wonder Train" (Letters, Oct. 7): Much baloney for the French high-speed train, indeed — and well-merited. If the British can't do it, he seems to believe, the French cannot either.

Even though France has by far the lowest population density in the EEC (I thought Ireland and Greece were infinitely less numerous than those of other European countries) (sorry, the Paris-

Lyon leg — that's after all what we're talking about — is among the most frequented railroads in Europe), the French have been frightened enough to realize that the future lies in rail transportation.

If British trains run slower than they should, not the tight schedules are to be blamed but lack of organization. If West German, Austrian or Swiss trains are slow (but usually on time, which is even more important), it's because industries for track were designed at the end of last century. To increase efficiency and speed of current railroads, huge amounts of money are needed, which our motorway-worshipping society refuses to pay.

France has had the wisdom and courage to build a brand new, straight rail line from Paris to Lyon for high-speed trains, while the old line will remain in service for conventional trains. So why should these "wonder trains run to the disadvantage of the average train"? They might run to the disadvantage of airlines or oil companies, and benefit the environment.

RICHARD R. HEIMANN, Geneva.

Nuclear Things

Arthur Hartman contends (HT Sept. 23) that the Russians "are

doing an excellent propaganda job convincing (West Europeans) that nuclear things are bad and that nuclear things in Europe are very bad for Europeans."

It may have occurred to Ambassador Hartman that some Europeans are big boys and girls, capable of convincing themselves that "nuclear things are very bad." Such condescension will make the ambassador feel right at home with some of the other clowns in the Reagan foreign policy circus.

D.E. FEISCH.

Brand New Ruins

Re the architectural "ruins" designed by Best Products Co. (HT, Oct. 7): It is appalling to think that some American architects would seek their models and inspiration in the World War II ruins of Coventry or Dresden.

Department stores designed to shock are, in cultural terms, counterproductive; they may be symptomatic of the death of creativity and imagination in a country in which business architecture originated through the innovating genius of Henry Hobson Richardson, Louis H. Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright and many others.

G.S. METRAUX.

Lutry, Switzerland.

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1980

Jay, 10/15/81

Mushrooms and Toadstools Toxic Hazards of Hunting Wild Delicacies in the Teutonic Forests

By John Vinocur

BONN — This is the time of year when Germans, as if seized by a communal tropism, are drawn into the woods to gather wild mushrooms. Again and again, they are told to be careful.

under too heavy pressure these days to be much at home in the woods, a traditional German repository of soulfulness and self-knowledge, and are caught short with too little expertise and too much desire to shine. But this seems a bit intellectualized.

wives' tales, Meissner insists. Poisonous mushrooms won't tarnish silver and won't turn onions black when they're boiled together. The only adequate test is years of experience.

Shuttered Light

The stalker part comes in the long sleeves and hat he wears to duck under branches and the half-bent posture needed to scoot close enough to the ground to pick out the mushrooms in the shuttered light, half blocked by the dark leaves and trees.

Dance in London

Umbrella Festival a Crowded Shop Window of New Developments

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON — Take a tennis ball in one hand. Have eight other people each do the same. Then bring the nine of you together in a cube on three levels, and devote yourselves to passing the tennis balls from one to another in prescribed patterns for up to 10 minutes.

Nobody has yet suggested pitting the teams against each other, but you never know.

Presented through the double image of ballerina Masha Park and actress Mary Miller (the latter de-claring passages from the Duncan memoirs), and with Richard Rodney Bennett's music almost its only theatrical saving grace, "Isadora" makes the rest of a continuingly low-key repertory look almost seductive.

Dublin Festival

O'Flaherty's 'The Informer' Dramatized

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

DUBLIN — The Dublin Theatre Festival has spread its wings generously this year. Long an international event, its 1981 program finds England, Poland, South Africa, the United States, Russia, Germany, France and Italy represented.

than a misty evening in a disturbed metropolis. On the brooding atmospheric mood of O'Flaherty there is only the ghost of a hint, though the bones of the story are quite faithfully retained.

Music in Paris Rebirth of the Salle Pleyel

By David Stevens

PARIS — The renovated Salle Pleyel made its debut Wednesday night in an inaugural concert by the Orchestre de Paris, whose home it will be for several seasons and the first evidence the orchestra should think about extending its lease immediately.

Photography Scene

PARIS

Paul Nash, Pompidou Center, to Nov. 15. This exhibition shows the English painter Paul Nash as an accomplished photographer with an impersonal and cold eye trained to discover geometrical patterns in urban environments and landscapes.

Geneva

Friedlander photographs flowers and trees in gardens and in nature, drawing an interesting composition through the opposition of foreground and background. He is especially successful picturing natural landscapes.

SAVED! F.F. 528, S.Fr. 242, D.M. 264. On a 12-month subscription, that represents a saving of FF 528 if you live in France, SFr. 242 in Switzerland, Fl.296 in the Netherlands, and similar savings in other countries.

Table with columns for 12 months, 6 months, 3 months rates for various countries including Aden, Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malagasy, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, South America, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, U.A.E., U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Yugoslavia, and Zaire.

I want to receive the IHT at my [] home [] office address below for: [] 12 months [] 6 months [] 3 months [] Mr [] Ms Address City Country Job title/profession 16-10-81 Company activity Nationality IMPORTANT: Payment must be enclosed with order to: IHT, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Pro-forma invoices are available on request. Rates valid through December 31, 1981.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune Incisive. In depth. International. Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.	Vol	P/E
AAVE	25 1/2	24 3/4	25 1/4	24 3/4	-1/4	10	12
AAIC	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAII	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAIZ	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAJ	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAK	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAAL	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAAM	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAAN	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAAO	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAAP	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAAR	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAAS	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAAT	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAAU	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAAV	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAAW	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAAX	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAAY	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAAZ	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.	Vol	P/E
AAZ	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAL	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAM	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAN	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
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AAP	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAQ	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAR	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAU	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAV	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAW	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12
AAZ	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/8	-1/8	10	12

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BLUE MONDAY and RED FACES

During the Middle Ages, philosophers and theologians tried to divine the future using esoteric charts. Their sophistry may appear absurd by 20th Century standards, until one ponders the self-serving prophecies made by stock market charlatans, attempting to coarsen the unknown. Although a chart can be effective, it is a highly subjective tool, one that can be abused, more than used, by financial charlatans. Recently, a Merin of the Marketplace, using charts or quips, predicted that the market would collapse on September 28th, a "Blue Monday," his tinsel charisma subsequently tarnished with his cultists becoming red-faced, when the Dow gained 18.55 points on Monday, refuting the Apocalypse. Vision. Unfortunately, he painted by the Barum-like showmanship of boardroom buffoons. There is nothing so threatening to mankind and its contemplated horizons, as man himself. Why does individual fiscal prudence evaporate in the vat of mass irrationality? Our current report delineates the "overvalued" market, assessing the belief that the Dow will reach 1,000 before hitting 750, mocking economic quacks who conjure up images of Armageddon. In recommending a broad list of stocks to accumulate, including E.C. & C. and Louisiana Land, our editor estimates that the price-earnings ratio of the Composite of 600 leading stocks have topped from a 19:1 to a 2:1 ratio. In addition, our analysts discuss FORTINAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED, a natural resource company going public at \$1.30 per share, a corporation raising cash flow from producing oil wells in Oklahoma. For a complimentary copy of this letter and information on the FORTINAX underwriting, please write to:

CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH

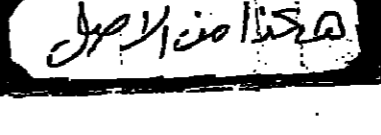
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(Continued on Page 10)

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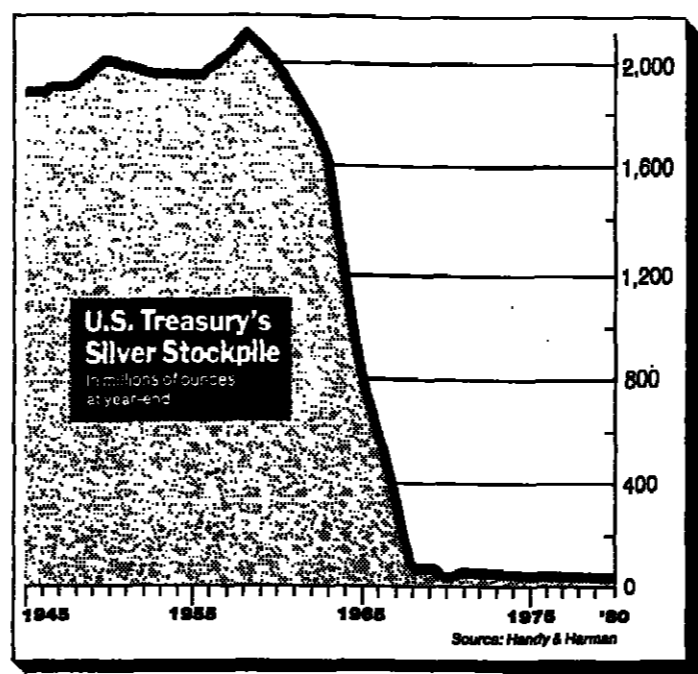
U.S. Fears GATT Tribunal May Declare Tax Break on Exporters' Profits Illegal

By Thomas B. Edsall
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. officials fear that an international trade tribunal next month may declare illegal a 10-year-old section of the tax code that now saves U.S. exporting companies about \$1.6 billion a year.

The major beneficiaries of the tax break are such large firms as General Electric, FMC, Boeing, Monsanto Chemical, TRW, Caterpillar Tractor and other high-volume exporters. Their gain — and the Treasury's loss — under the provision is expected to grow to \$1.8 billion next year. Also at stake in the dispute are unpaid taxes on at least \$9 billion in exporting profits from preceding years.

port subsidies per se and clearly includes DISC-like tax schemes within the definition of such subsidies.

Other industry sources said the administration has two other motives for getting rid of DISC: to raise more revenues and consequently reduce the deficit, and to clear the issue up so that the United States could begin to raise its own GATT charges claiming that European countries are violating the trade agreements in their agricultural practices.



NYSE Prices Up in Bargain Hunt

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Bargain hunting, particularly among oil and technology issues, took hold late in the day Thursday and caused prices on the New York Stock Exchange to close higher.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished up 5.61 at 856.26, regaining some ground lost in Wednesday's sharp decline. Advances led declines by a 7-10-6 margin among the 1,348 issues traded on the NYSE. Volume widened to 42.83 million shares from the 40.26 million traded Wednesday.

Some wishful-thinking bargain hunters offered as little as \$1.80 an ounce for the government silver, and several major metal dealers bid heavily in the \$9 to \$9.25 range.

"I think there was a lot of posturing in our first go-round — a lot of posturing and a lot of bargain hunting," said Roy Marlow, commissioner of the Federal Property Resources Service, the GSA agency that conducted the sale. "I think the system will purify itself as the sales continue," he added.

largest percentage gain, rising 2 to 12%, after announcing it was holding merger talks with a major company.

In corporate news, Newmont Mining Thursday said it sued Consolidated Goldfields, Amco Group, Anglo American Corp., South Africa and other associate companies, alleging violation of U.S. antitrust and securities laws.

The Consolidated Goldfield group, according to reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, owns 8.1 percent of Newmont and has stated its objective is to acquire 25 to 49 percent of the company.

U.S. Rejects All But 2 Silver Bids, Sells 160,000 Ounces

By Jerry Knight
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S. General Services Administration has rejected most of the bids in the first auction of the government's surplus silver in more than a decade, saying the bids were too far below the market price of the metal.

More than 1.25 million ounces of silver were offered for sale Wednesday but only 160,000 ounces were sold, at an average price of \$9.58 an ounce.

The bids accepted by the government averaged about 25 cents an ounce less than Wednesday's \$9.625 closing price for silver on the Commodity Exchange in New York.

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Prices jumped

The successful bids at Wednesday's sale came from two buyers, Mococta Metals, a big New York gold and silver dealer, and Republic National Bank of New York.

Later the Treasury denied Mr. Roberts' assertion, saying it had every intention of balancing the budget by 1984.

The Senate, meanwhile, defeated a move to raise \$14.2 billion by repealing the recently enacted tax reduction on windfall profits for the discovery of new oil. The amendment was sponsored by Thomas Eagleton, a Missouri Democrat who said that he would use the funds to shore up the Social Security system.

Stockman Rejects Call for Delaying Planned Tax Cuts

WASHINGTON — Budget Director David A. Stockman Thursday rejected all suggestions that President Reagan's economic program of tax and budget cuts is failing and should be changed drastically.

At a Senate Budget Committee hearing, Mr. Stockman dismissed calls from Congress to delay for three months the next two years of income tax cuts as a way to lower budget deficits and to restrain high interest rates.

"The last thing we would do would be to delay implementation of the tax cuts," Mr. Stockman told a Republican senator inquiring about a report he favored delay.

Value of Australian Diamonds in Dispute

MELBOURNE — Marked differences continued in the value of diamonds sampled from the sites in the Argyle region of north western Australia, according to separate reports released Thursday by the participants in the Ashton Joint Venture.

Upper Smoke Creek alluvials were given a weighted average value of 21.62 Australian dollars a carat, compared with 27 Australian dollars in January's valuation by the company, Northern Mining said.

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The provision in question allows U.S. corporations to set up subsidiaries called Domestic International Sales Corporations. The parent companies are then allowed to defer U.S. taxes on about 25 percent of the profits from the subsidiaries overseas sales.

The question now is whether DISC is also, as European countries contend, a violation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which is to effect the rule-book for world trade.

But Northern Mining, which has previously disagreed with the AJV's official valuations, said a separate valuation exercise in the quarter showed that samples from AK One produced a weighted average value of 15.17 Australian dollars (\$17.44), compared with an independent valuation in January of 21.78 Australian dollars a carat.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Swiss Court Upholds Firestone Judgment
LAUSANNE, Switzerland — The Swiss Federal Tribunal Thursday upheld a 2.6 million Swiss franc (\$1.4 million) award against Firestone Tire & Rubber arising from the closure of its Swiss plant in 1978.

ICI to Cut Mond Plastics Work Force by 28%
LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries plans to trim the work force at its Mond Plastics division by 28 percent to 10,000 over the next three years, as a result of the recession, the British domestic Press Association has reported.

Nomura to Open New Short-Term Fund
TOKYO — The Japanese Finance Ministry has authorized Nomura Securities to open in mid-November the first Japanese short-term foreign securities investment fund, securities sources said Thursday.

Judge Blocks LTV Takeover of Grumman
BETHPAGE, N.Y. — A federal judge has granted an injunction sought by Grumman stopping LTV Corp. from proceeding with its tender offer to buy up to 70 percent of Grumman's outstanding stock at \$45 a share.

Honda Sees Record Profit for Current Year
TOKYO — Honda said Thursday it expects a record after-tax profit of 31 billion yen (\$135 million) on record sales of 1.53 trillion yen for the parent company in the year ending next Feb. 28.

Hyundai Wins \$369-Million Iraqi Contract
SEOUL — South Korea's Hyundai Construction has won a \$369 million contract from Iraq to build an expressway between Rutbah and the Jordanian border, Hyundai officials said.

3 W. German Steelmakers to Study Linkup
BONN — Krupp Stahl and Estel-Hoesch, both of which are privately owned, and a state-owned Salzgitter have agreed to a government request to study a possible linkup, spokesmen for the three companies said Thursday.

West Sets Limit For Japan Answer On Export Credits

PARIS — The West's leading trading countries have given Japan until next week to either change its stance on export credit interest rates or bear the responsibility for wrecking a five-year-old international consensus, according to diplomatic sources here and in Tokyo.

Malaysian Sees Possibility of Pact By Tin Producers

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia, the world's largest tin producer, Thursday said that if consumer countries reject a new international price agreement the world's producers would go ahead with the pact.

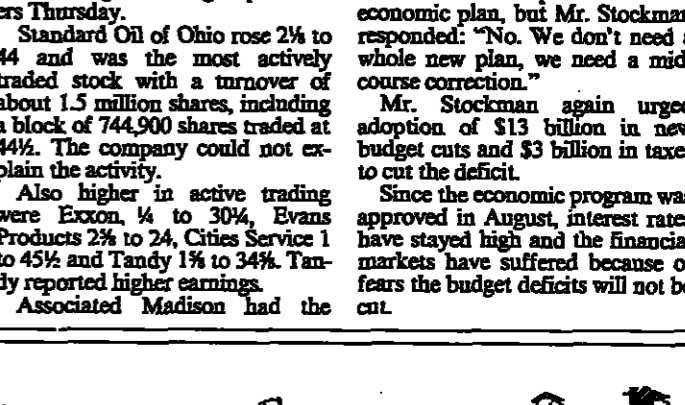
Fewer Japan Cars To Germany Seen

TOKYO — Japanese car exports to West Germany are expected to fall below the agreed level of 256,000 this year because of the year's appreciation against the Deutsche mark, industry sources said Thursday.

For the man with exceptional goals, TDB's new bank in Monte Carlo.

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Our new Monte Carlo office gives you ready access to TDB's worldwide network of affiliates and correspondents. This covers not only the major financial centers — such as New York, London and Geneva — but also a number of less familiar places, where our first hand knowledge of local conditions can be a big help in your business.



CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 15, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	S.F.	S.P.	D.K.
Australia	2.42	4.33	110.47	44.00	0.374	—	—	—
Brussels (a)	37.24	68.825	147.55	6.485	1.105	18.785	—	5.21
Frankfurt	2.22	4.22	—	39.5	1.38	—	—	—
London (a)	1.89	—	4.123	10.345	1.701	—	—	—
Milan	1.7485	2.9130	23.30	27.25	—	45.85	31.84	68.13
New York	—	1.21	6.462	0.178	0.643	—	—	—
Paris	5.275	12.54	23.16	1.179	—	47.84	22.42	22.15
Zurich	1.56	2.46	21.94	23.65	1.35	70.15	—	24.25
ECU	1.942	0.925	2.43	4.190	1.2774	2.881	40.771	23.61

Dollar Values

	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	
1.448	Australia	0.377	0.274	Israeli shekel	13.15	0.284	Swiss franc	2.015
0.244	Argentine	15.67	0.003	Japanese yen	227.20	1.257	S. African rand	0.581
0.264	Bahian dr.	0.29	3.273	Korean dollar	0.225	0.214	S. Korean won	427.46
0.187	Canadian \$	1.717	0.287	Malay. ringgit	2.27	0.070	Spanish peseta	16.25
0.643	Danish krone	1.325	0.172	Port. escudo	207.48	0.024	Taiwan \$	27.25
0.225	French franc	6.55	0.119	Peru. nuevo	0.037	0.024	Turkish L.	1.80
0.177	Great britain	2.225	0.156	Port. escudo	207.48	0.024	Thai baht	23.75
0.148	Hong Kong \$	5.91	0.294	Saudi riyal	3.475	0.222	J.A.S. dollar	3.675
1.01	India	0.244	1.125	S.D.R.	0.297	—	—	—



For the man with exceptional goals, TDB's new bank in Monte Carlo.

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All of the banks in TDB Holding Group concentrate on the things they do best. This includes, for example, trade financing, foreign exchange, banknotes, money market transactions, precious metals and deposit accounts.

What's more, we run our back-office systems with exceptional efficiency and discretion. You may not notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

So the next time you're in Monte Carlo or any of the cities listed at right, drop in to see us. Our multilingual account officers will gladly discuss your individual banking needs.

Trade Development Bank

Our new Monte Carlo office is located at 11, Avenue Princess Alice, telephone 50 07 77.

TDB Holding Group: US\$10.4 billion in assets; US\$887 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of June 30, 1981.

Group banks: Geneva, London, Paris, Luxembourg, New York (Republic National Bank of New York), Athens, Buenos Aires, Chiasso, George Town, Hong Kong, Los Angeles, Miami, Monte Carlo, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Punta del Este, Santiago de Chile. Representative offices: Beirut, Caracas, Frankfurt, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.

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30.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 15

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for Oct. 15, listing various stocks and their prices.

ADVERTISMENT
ROTHMANS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (CDR's)

European Gold Markets
Oct. 15, 1981

Table of European Gold Markets prices.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz)
Table with columns for price, bid, ask, and volume.

Valuers White Weld S.A.
1, Quai de Mont-Blauc

European Options Exchange
Tel. 242271 AMSTERDAM

Table of European Options Exchange data.

ADVERTISMENT
SEKISUI PREFAB HOMES, LTD. (CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 22nd October, 1981...

Long Term Units
A balanced portfolio of Eurobonds and Euroconvertibles

Midland Bank Trust Company (Channel Islands) Limited

Information and Prospectus from: ESC Trust Company (Jersey) Limited

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

European Stock Markets Oct. 15, 1981

(Closing prices in local currencies)

Table of European Stock Markets for Amsterdam.

Table of European Stock Markets for Paris.

Table of European Stock Markets for London.

Table of European Stock Markets for Brussels.

Table of European Stock Markets for Frankfurt.

Table of European Stock Markets for Zurich.

Table of European Stock Markets for Milan.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including Chicago Futures, Feeder Cattle, Soybeans, etc.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including Cotton, Copper, Heating Oil, Cash Prices, etc.

International Monetary Market

Table of International Monetary Market data.

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New York Futures Oct. 15, 1981

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Thursday's New Highs and Lows

Table of Thursday's New Highs and Lows for various commodities.

EEC Plans to Restrict Milk Substitutes Sales

The Associated Press

STASBOURG - The European Economic Community plans to draw up proposals designed to restrict the marketing by European-based companies of breast milk substitutes in the Third World.

EEC Commissioner Karl-Heinz Narjes said Thursday.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Oct. 15, 1981

Table of Floating Rate Notes prices.

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Table of Floating Rate Notes prices.

Table of Floating Rate Notes prices.

Table of Floating Rate Notes prices.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, Oct. 15, 1981

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter prices.

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter prices.

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter prices.

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter prices.

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter prices.

The City of Winnipeg (CANADA) U.S. \$50,000,000 17% Debentures due October 15, 1986, Series UV Issue Price 100% Wood Gundy Limited

AMERICAN MOST ACTIVES Table listing various stocks and their prices.

AMERICAN MOST ACTIVES Table listing various stocks and their prices.

AMERICAN MOST ACTIVES Table listing various stocks and their prices.

Japan, 10/15/81

French Nationalization Faces New Challenges

(Continued from Page 1)

said that the nationalization plan conforms to EEC laws and legislation. The emerging international action — and the French government's concern — stems from the fact that the five industrial groups and the two financial groups targeted for nationalization have billions of dollars in assets abroad, some with important foreign shareholdings.

The industrial companies, for example, last year reported combined sales of roughly \$190 billion worldwide. Of that amount, roughly half came from exports and from foreign affiliates, broken down as follows: Cii-Saint-Gobain Pont-a-Mousson 60 percent, Faehney-Ugine-Kuhlmann 54 percent, Rhône-Poulenc 55.8 percent, Thomson-Brandt 45.5 percent and Cie Générale d'Electricité 30.8 percent, according to profiles of the groups published by the newspaper Le Monde last month.

"We understand the agitation and one can see the fears, but we intend to implement the nationalizations and nothing will stop the government, in no country," said Loic Le Floch-Prigent, chief of staff in the Ministry of Industry during an interview Thursday.

Mr. Le Floch-Prigent and other top government officials have had regular, continuing talks with the presidents of the companies and banks and the government is counting on their cooperation. "We have our team of lawyers and considerable means of persuasion to make sure that the nationalizations are successful," said a senior adviser to Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

Once the companies are nationalized, President François Mitterrand and Industry Minister Pierre Dreyfus will select their presidents, based on "their ideas and goals in the industrial and social spheres."

Mr. Le Floch-Prigent said, adding that "if some of the presidents (of the five groups) are remaining silent in their public comments, it may be that some are ready to become heads of nationalized companies, while others are not."

A related and crucial question for the government is determining the future of the three multinationals in France that the government also intends to nationalize, particularly of Honeywell Information Systems, which owns a 47-percent

shareholding in Cii-Honeywell Bull, a large computer company. The controlling 53-percent interest is held by Saint-Gobain.

Because the French company is targeted for nationalization, government planners have given the issue top priority. Indeed, exploratory talks between top officials of Saint-Gobain, the government and Honeywell have already taken place in Paris and at the Minneapolis headquarters of the U.S. company, aimed at avoiding a breakup of the computer company, several participants said.

"What is at stake here is the whole French computer effort. Since if Honeywell pulls out, France will have to turn to the Japanese or stay with a very weakened computer company," said a Western European diplomat.

Under a 1976 agreement establishing Cii-Honeywell Bull, Honeywell has the right to force the government to buy out its share for roughly \$250 million. Some French labor unions Wednesday urged the government to take over the shareholding, even through the agreement with Honeywell provides Cii-Honeywell Bull important advantages through exchanges of technology and marketing outlets, including in the United States.

"I believe the companies have an interest in remaining together," Mr. Le Floch-Prigent said, adding that he felt the same way about the links between Hoechst and Roussel-Uclaf, France's second-ranking pharmaceutical company in which the German chemical giant owns a controlling 57.95-percent interest. The two companies also operate a joint marketing company and a research program.

Nothing Excluded Preliminary government-level talks regarding Hoechst's position have already taken place, but nothing will be decided or negotiated until after the present nationalizations are completed. "Nothing is excluded" in future arrangements for Hoechst and Honeywell, said Mr. Le Floch-Prigent.

Least pressing is negotiating the future of ITT's French interests, comprising plants manufacturing telephone exchanges which generate annual sales of more than \$300 million. Any settlement of ITT's interests will be linked to a reorganization of the telephone equipment-manufacturing industry, following the nationalizations of companies compete with ITT, notably CSE's affiliates, French officials said.

Commenting on the government's response to the challenges, a senior Western diplomat based in Paris said, "They still are feeling their way amid the difficulties, but they are pushing ahead... a bit like the step-by-step building of the Pan American highway."

France		American Cyanamid	
1st Half	1981	3rd Quar.	1981
Revenue	593,310	Revenue	925.0
Profits	4,420	Profits	869.2
Per Share	419.5	Per Share	42.0
		9 months	1981
		Revenue	2,720
		Profits	2,540
		Per Share	131.3
		Per Share	2.74

Japan		American Home Products	
1st Half	1981	3rd Quar.	1981
Revenue	541,610	Revenue	1,150
Profits	4,320	Profits	1,060
Per Share	420.0	Per Share	118.2
		9 months	1981
		Revenue	3,200
		Profits	3,010
		Per Share	369.4
		Per Share	2.36

United States		Burroughs	
1st Half	1981	3rd Quar.	1981
Revenue	275,000	Revenue	797.3
Profits	4,370	Profits	699.3
Per Share	430.0	Per Share	42.2
		9 months	1981
		Revenue	2,200
		Profits	2,120
		Per Share	261.0
		Per Share	1.28

Alcoa		CBS	
3rd Quar.	1981	3rd Quar.	1981
Revenue	1,220	Revenue	995.1
Profits	74.7	Profits	951.1
Per Share	1.07	Per Share	35.7
		9 months	1981
		Revenue	2,900
		Profits	2,890
		Per Share	359.4
		Per Share	2.11

Continental Group		General Signal	
3rd Quar.	1981	3rd Quar.	1981
Revenue	1,140	Revenue	410.5
Profits	71.8	Profits	27.32
Per Share	2.10	Per Share	0.57
		9 months	1981
		Revenue	1,270
		Profits	84.3
		Per Share	1.04
		Per Share	1.42

Allied Corp.		General Tel. & Electronics	
3rd Quar.	1981	3rd Quar.	1981
Revenue	1,240	Revenue	2,730
Profits	118.0	Profits	2,460
Per Share	3.15	Per Share	144.0
		9 months	1981
		Revenue	7,970
		Profits	7,151
		Per Share	886.5
		Per Share	2.94

Phillips		Grace (W.R.)	
3rd Quar.	1981	3rd Quar.	1981
Revenue	1,500	Revenue	1,500
Profits	97.1	Profits	55.7
Per Share	1.10	Per Share	0.67
		9 months	1981
		Revenue	4,700
		Profits	279.5
		Per Share	5.97
		Per Share	4.67

Southern Pacific		Upjohn	
3rd Quar.	1981	3rd Quar.	1981
Revenue	828.4	Revenue	447.0
Profits	35.71	Profits	31.2
Per Share	1.36	Per Share	1.03
		9 months	1981
		Revenue	2,460
		Profits	104.23
		Per Share	3.06
		Per Share	4.10

Signal Companies		TRW	
3rd Quar.	1981	3rd Quar.	1981
Revenue	1,450	Revenue	1,290
Profits	56.8	Profits	52.6
Per Share	0.78	Per Share	1.50
		9 months	1981
		Revenue	4,010
		Profits	171.5
		Per Share	4.96
		Per Share	4.70

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

First Boston		Gillette	
3rd Quar.	1981	3rd Quar.	1981
Revenue	59.2	Revenue	552.2
Profits	7.54	Profits	55.7
Per Share	1.48	Per Share	0.34
		9 months	1981
		Revenue	1,730
		Profits	45.91
		Per Share	2.18
		Per Share	3.29

Fruhefer		North American Phillips	
2nd Quar.	1981	3rd Quar.	1981
Revenue	537.4	Revenue	792.86
Profits	499.6	Profits	53.47
Per Share	7.24	Per Share	12.89
		9 months	1981
		Revenue	2,300
		Profits	1.10
		Per Share	0.79
		Per Share	0.79

Penn Central		Philip Morris	
3rd Quar.	1981	3rd Quar.	1981
Revenue	935.4	Revenue	2,920
Profits	52.5	Profits	292.1
Per Share	1.10	Per Share	1.62
		9 months	1981
		Revenue	7,400
		Profits	536.7
		Per Share	4.14
		Per Share	3.54

Oil Firms Using Glut To Diversify Supplies

By Nicholas Moore

LONDON — Leading oil companies are using the present glut to diversify their crude supplies, aiming to depend less on big OPEC deals and rely instead on their own production and a spread of low volume contracts, according to industry sources. They said that among partial exceptions to the trend are four U.S. companies, Exxon, Mobil, Texaco and Standard Oil of California, which enjoy traditional access to stable supplies of Saudi Arabian crude. And many countries continue to depend on OPEC through contracts that their governments and state oil companies rushed to conclude in recent years when oil supplies were tight.

But other companies, fearing sudden interruptions to supply or arbitrary price changes, generally do not want to depend on a few long-term contracts with OPEC members, the sources said. "Really Got Stung" Senior British Petroleum executives say the company aims to depend on OPEC for only one-third of its future crude requirement. Japanese oil company buyers, meanwhile, say they are under government orders to diversify sources of crude oil. Industry officials cite the experience of BP with Kuwait, which in 1979 was selling BP 450,000 barrels a day. "When the market was much tighter than now, Kuwait turned around and cut the volume while it also put a premium on top of the price of some of it. BP really got stung," said a U.S. oil company executive, adding that Gulf Oil was similarly affected.

Breathing Space After this and other experiences in the 1970s, such as Nigeria's nationalization of BP oil interests there, BP cut back its traditional purchases of oil that the company would refine than sell third parties. Gulf, another crude short oil major, took similar actions. Meanwhile, the 165-percent rise in world oil prices in 1979 and early 1980, first boosted oil company profits and then caused a dramatic slump in demand for gasoline, heating oil and other refinery products. Low demand allowed companies to diversify supplies and the huge profits meant more to spend on exploration and upgrading refineries to handle crude oil from new sources.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates									
Oct. 15, 1981									
1M.	3M.	6M.	9M.	12M.	1Y.	2Y.	3Y.	4Y.	5Y.
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

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On the outer envelope must be written the words:
"SOUSSION POUR TROIS EQUIPEMENTS COMPLETS POUR LONGUES TAILLES DE 100 M APPEL D'OFFRES INTERNATIONAL N P. 3114 NE PAS OUVRIR AVANT LE 5.1.82."

[SUBMISSION OF THREE COMPLETE SETS OF EQUIPMENT FOR LENGTHS OF 100 M INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER N P. 3114 DO NOT OPEN BEFORE 5.1.1982.]

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Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change. Includes entries for 3000 AMCA Int, 2000 AMT P/B, etc.

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Oct. 14, 1981

Table of Toronto stock closing prices for various companies like Alcan, Inco, etc.

High Low Close CTR

Table of Montreal stock closing prices for companies like Bell, Alcan, etc.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, Oct. 14, 1981

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes are unless otherwise stated.

Table of Tokyo Exchange closing prices for various Japanese stocks.

Canadian Indexes

Oct. 15, 1981

Table showing Canadian stock indexes like S&P 500, Nikkei-225, etc.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of AMEX nationwide trading closing prices for various US stocks.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table with multiple columns listing stock symbols, prices, and market data for various companies and indices.

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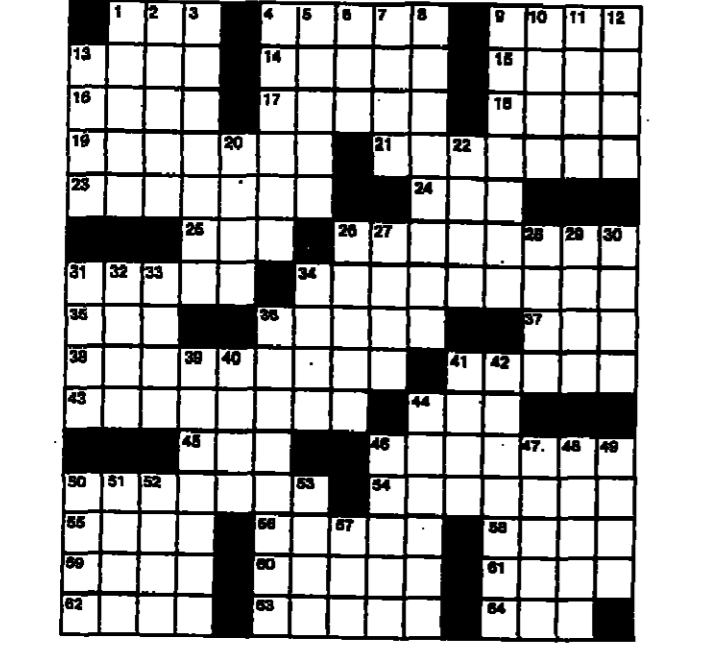
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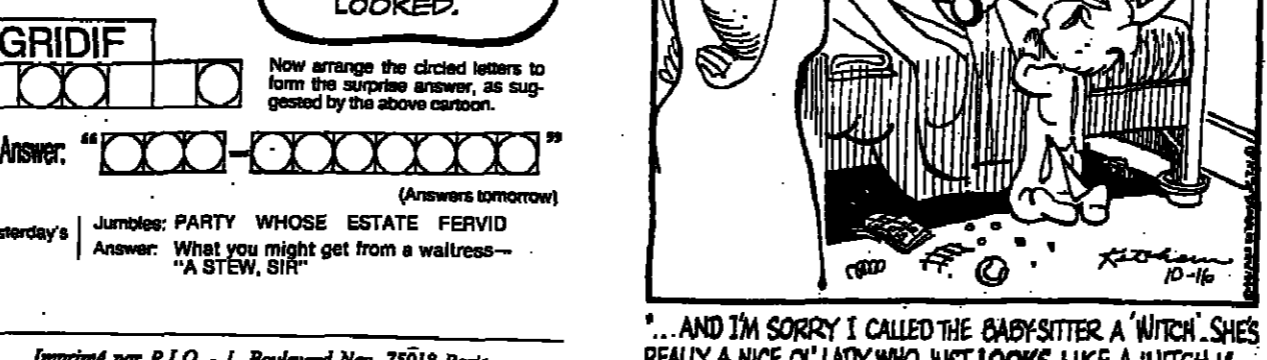
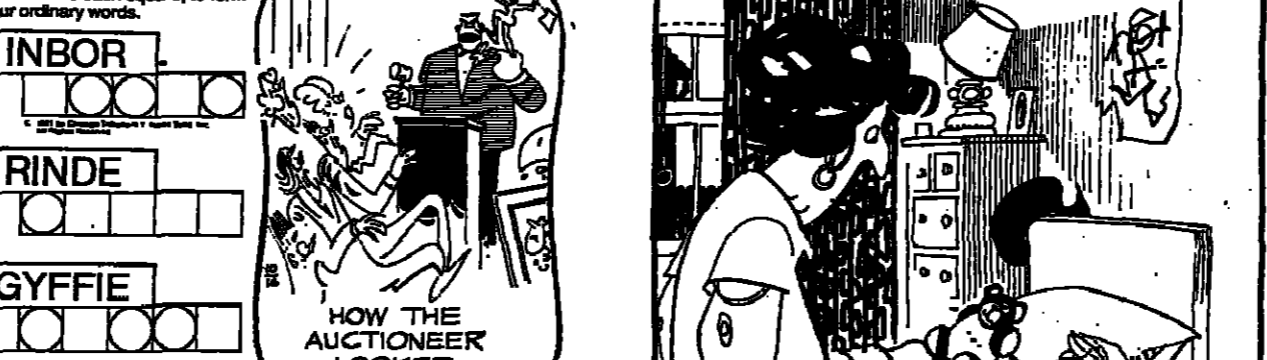
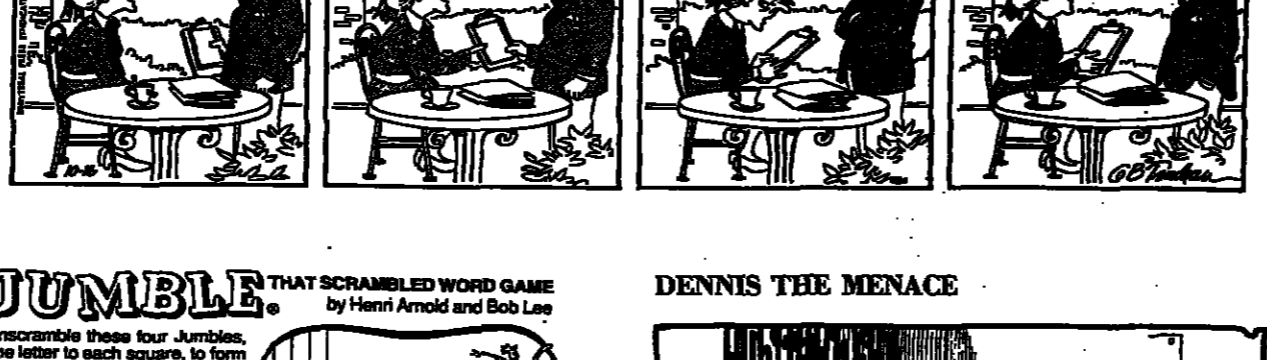
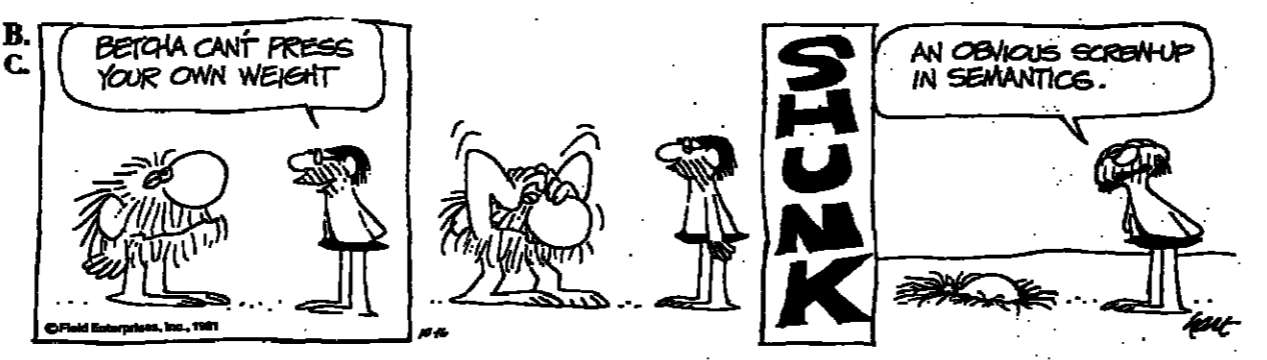
CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Malaska



- ACROSS**
- Brit. liers
 - Fast
 - Craving for chalk, e.g.
 - Site of Milton's Pandemonium
 - Forearm bones
 - Summon to court
 - the Great 912-73
 - Palm that produces nuts
 - Harpsichordist Kipnis
 - Convention activity
 - Partial resemblance
 - Abandon
 - Word with will or wind
 - One "little woman"
 - Philately and golf
 - Grip
 - Put side by side
 - D.D.E.'s opponent
 - Pickets
 - African cow
 - View from the George Washington Bridge
 - Pulitzer poet: 1941
 - Painted
- DOWN**
- Prefix with fire or choir
 - Where a sacerdos presides
 - Aggravates
 - Cross
 - Size
 - Drink
 - Silicate
 - Ally and Duchin
 - Painter commissioned by Victoria
 - Woolly friendship
 - Stop up
 - Ethereal
 - Dance
 - Metric foot
 - Province in Can.
 - Whined
 - Removes rascals
 - Wind sound
 - Being, to Aquinas
 - Clan branch
 - Fear, for one
 - Spate
 - Cuba or Menorca
 - Loose outer garments
 - The Pauline on a track
 - George Wither
 - Unlaid or shell
 - Past's realm
 - Breaks open
 - State on the Persian Gulf
 - Lions and Tigers
 - Park (which is not a park)
 - Boris Godunov, e.g.
 - Tucked out of organ pipes
 - Publisher's ponderous product
 - Old Norse god
 - Trustworthy
 - Place for gobs of gobs

WEATHER

	High	Low	Cond.	Wind	High	Low	Cond.	Wind
ALBUQUERQUE	52	37	Fair	10-15	MADRID	57	45	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	52	37	Fair	10-15	MADRID	57	45	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	52	37	Fair	10-15	MADRID	57	45	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	52	37	Fair	10-15	MADRID	57	45	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	52	37	Fair	10-15	MADRID	57	45	Fair



BOOKS

THE FISH IS RED
The Story of the Secret War Against Castro
 By Warren Hinckle and William Turner. (Illustrated.) 373 pp. \$15.50.
 Harper & Row, 10 East 53rd Street, New York 10020.

Reviewed by John Leonard

THIS should have been a better book. Warren Hinckle, who edited Ramparts and Scanlan's, and William Turner, who has written at length of his disenchantment with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, want to tell the whole story of our relations with Fidel Castro from the Cuban revolution of 1959 until Watergate. It is an ugly story that can't be told too often — most of today's college students weren't around at the time of the Bay of Pigs, and the Bay of Pigs was the least of it — but it needs to be told with a decent respect for the rules of evidence and the niceties of the English language. Coherence would also help.

Briefly, the Central Intelligence Agency declared war on Cuba in 1959, without bothering to consult Congress or the rest of us. That war took the form of an abortive invasion, intermittent bombings, persistent sabotage, deliberate provocation and various attempts to assassinate Castro and his brother, Raul. It was waged by Cuban exiles trained here and abroad by the CIA, mercenaries and Mafia hitmen hired by the CIA, and Agency personnel themselves, including the egregious E. Howard Hunt. It was abetted by the executive branch of our government, a number of big businesses, a consortium of Las Vegas gambling interests and the syndicate Howard Hughes and H. L. Hunt had parts to play, as well as Sam (Momo) Giancana, Life magazine and the Moonies.

It was, of course, illegal, violating everything from the Neutrality Act to Florida state law to FAA regulations and the CIA's own charter. And the American public was lied to about it, from the beginning until now.

Secret War

This much has been reported, however belatedly, by the press and confirmed, in large measure, by the Senate Intelligence Committee. How much did the president know, whoever he was, and when did he know it? Hinckle and Turner would like to believe that every president from Eisenhower on was aware of and approved aspects of "the secret war," with the exception of Lyndon Johnson, who wanted nothing to do with a Cuba he thought belonged to the Kennedy brothers. Silence was construed as approval, so long as everything was "plausibly deniable."

By their own account, however, it is impossible to tell who knew what when. On certain matters, Robert Kennedy was misinformed and Allen Dulles kept in the dark; Richard Helms wouldn't mention the Mafia to John A. McCone. Did Richard Nixon have an inkling of the plot to kill Castro in Chile in 1971? We knew so

many CIA case officers running so many independent operations, with so many private armies and so many Cuban splinter groups, that Castro himself may be the only one capable of grasping the big picture.

"The Fish Is Red" doesn't help by jumping back and forth in time, by stuffing too many unrelated facts into fat paragraphs with a single footnote, by digressing on the likes of Robert Maheu, by giddy guesswork and blind assertion. We could use fewer references to Nangahyde and posters at Charles Colson, and more information on when Meyer Lansky offered \$1 million for Castro's head and how Howard Hughes ended up with \$6 billion in noncompetitive CIA contracts. If Nixon actually offered to send Henry Kissinger out to Nevada to hold Hughes's hand during a nuclear test, it's worth a footnote.

Preposterous Rumor?

Where "The Fish Is Red" is genuinely useful is in its portrayal of the CIA's creation of a kind of permanent paramilitary subculture, trained to smuggle and kill. When Cuba is off-limits, according to whichever phase of the presidential mood, this subculture seems to busy itself by invading Haiti, smuggling drugs and buying the Watergate. And where "The Fish Is Red" is genuinely irresponsible is in its blithe assertion that this subculture, consisting primarily of Castro Cubans, with CIA connivance, murdered John F. Kennedy — and may even, with the assistance of organized crime, have had some unspecified connection with Arthur Bremer and Sirhan Sirhan, not to mention Nixon's real estate dealings.

Who knows? But the evidence is thin, back in the land of the two Oswalds. Could a subculture incapable, even with Mafia help, of getting Castro after so many tries get Kennedy so easily? Are those members of that subculture whom the authors choose to believe really reliable, considering what we have been told about their braggadocio and their susceptibility to preposterous rumor? The guesswork, dressed up in neon, with cinematic fades, knowing nudges and sinister slurs, deflects our attention from the distasteful story of the secret war itself.

The prose contributes to the giddiness. Agents do not move; they "slither." Life magazine doesn't seek to unite "American jingoism" but to "congeal" it. "The Secret War" comprised the democratic system it designed to secure. (Surely they mean "pretended," not "deigned.") Manuel Ray is "tossed aside like an old taco." (Wrong country.) A reporter is "bleasted with a manic charm." (Manic?) Lockheed gets a contract "by playing generals with liquor and the sad products of concupiscence." (Venereal disease?)

The language, like the guesswork tends to distract and to trivialize. It is easy to think of the Secret War — botulin toxin in the cigars, hypodermic needles in the fountain pens, LSD or the darts, a depilatory to get rid of the charismatic beards, counterfeit pesos and a second coming of Jesus Christ — as farce. It wasn't a farce in Iran: 1953, in Guatemala in 1954, in Chile in 1973. It shouldn't be written about by cowboys.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

WHEN a partnership bids six no-trump missing two aces after using Blackwood, the players generally prefer to keep this disgraceful episode from reaching the ears of the general public. And in such cases, the play is most unlikely to be of interest. Neither of these generalizations was true on the diagrammed deal, played in the first round of the 1980 World Team Championships.

The South hero, if that is the right word, was Claude Rodrigue of London. He has been a regular member of the British team for two decades and felt that his well-established reputation could survive a public exhibition of his status. He boldly described the incident in the Daily Bulletin of the tournament, pointing out that he was suffering at the time from a mini-jet-lag: a four-hour automobile journey only two days earlier, and a one-hour time change the previous night.

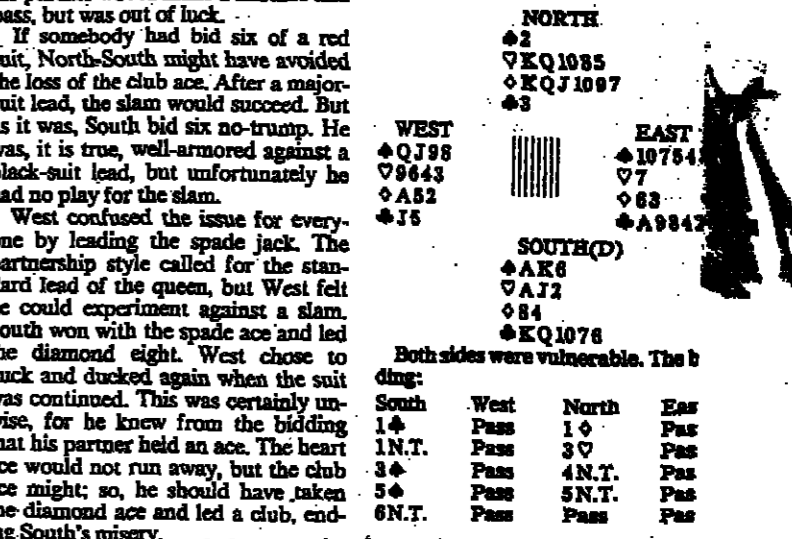
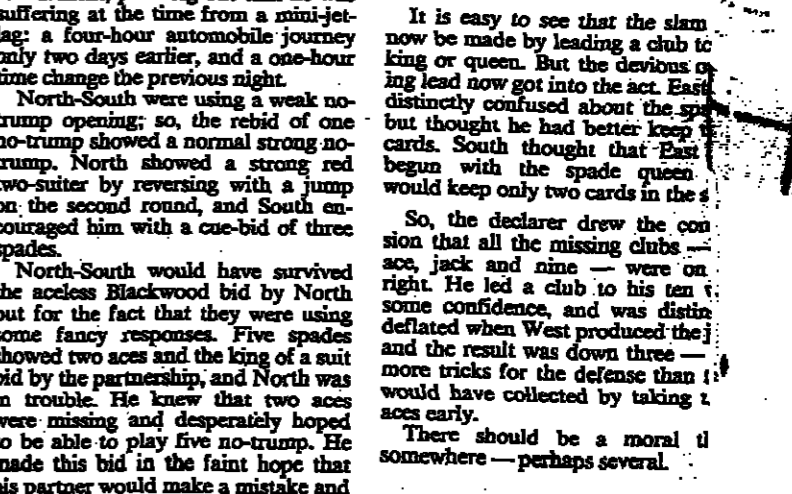
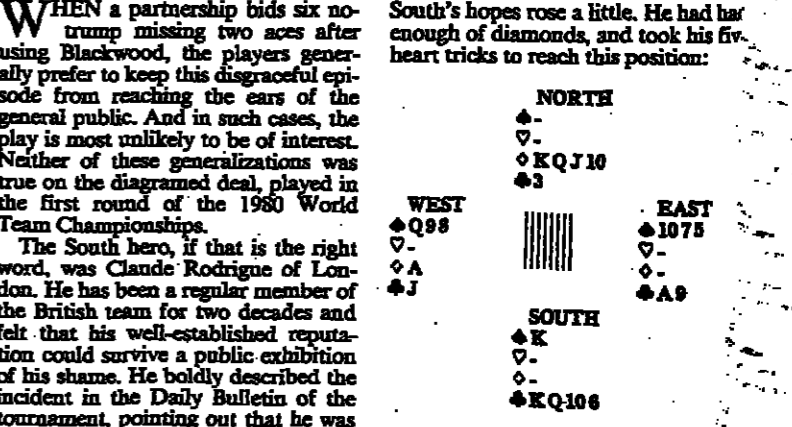
North-South were using a weak no-trump opening, so the rebid of one no-trump showed a normal strong no-trump. North showed a strong red two-suit by reversing with a jump on the second round, and South encouraged him with a cue-bid of three spades.

North-South would have survived the aces Blackwood bid by North but for the fact that they were using some fancy responses. Five spades showed two aces and the king of a suit bid by the partnership, and North was in trouble. He knew that two aces were missing and desperately hoped to be able to play five no-trump. He made this bid in the faint hope that his partner would make a mistake and pass, but was out of luck.

If somebody had bid six of a red suit, North-South might have avoided the loss of the club ace. After a major-suit lead, the slam would succeed. But as it was, South bid six no-trump. He was, it is true, well-armed against a black-suit lead, but unfortunately he had no play for the slam.

West confused the issue for everyone by leading the spade jack. The partnership style called for the standard lead of the queen, but West felt he could experiment against a slam. South won with the spade ace and led the diamond eight. West chose to duck and ducked again when the suit was continued. This was certainly unwise, for he knew from the bidding that his partner held an ace. The heart ace would not run away, but the club ace might; so, he should have taken the diamond ace and led a club, ending South's misery.

With two diamonds in the bag, West led the spade jack.

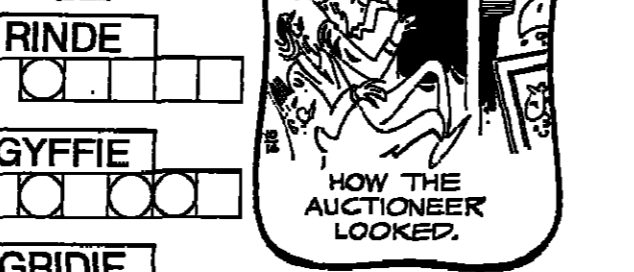


Both sides were vulnerable. The bungs:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
1 N.T.	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	5 N.T.	Pass
6 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

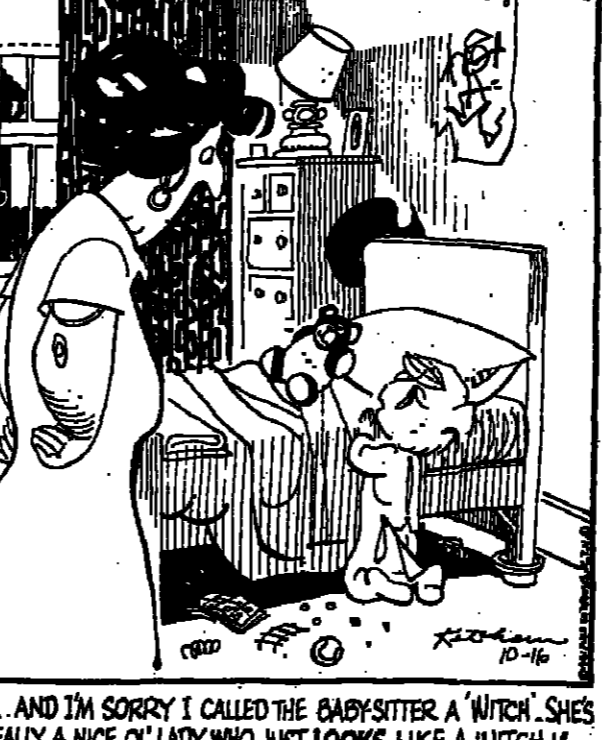


Now arrange the dried letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "PARTY WHOSE ESTATE FERVID"

Yesterday's Jumble: PARTY WHOSE ESTATE FERVID
 Answer: What you might get from a waitress — "A STEW, SIR"

DENNIS THE MENACE



...AND I'M SORRY I CALLED THE BABY-SITTER A 'WITCH'. SHE'S REALLY A NICE OL' LADY WHO JUST LOOKS LIKE A WITCH!

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ALLIANCE INT'L FUND OF BERMUDA BARR.	UNITED BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
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(M) Alliance Intl. Inv. (S1)	(M) Amn. U.S. Inv.
(M) Alliance Intl. Inv. (S1)	(M) Amn. U.S. Inv.
(M) Alliance Intl. Inv. (S1)	(M) Amn. U.S. Inv.
(M) Alliance Intl. Inv. (S1)	(M) Amn. U.S. Inv.

Burriss Is the Unlikely Hero As Expos Shut Out Dodgers

By Mark Heisler
Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — The young Montreal Expos, sitting in the Los Angeles Dodgers' cross hairs, going against the success story of the season in a park where they'd won once in three years, about to go down 0-2, turned the National League playoffs around Wednesday night. They beat Fernando Valenzuela to tie the series, and now it's going back to their frozen turf for its conclusion.

They did this not behind one of the legion of promising pitchers their system has produced, but behind Ray Burriss, a 31-year-old journeyman, who pitched a five-hit, 3-0 shutout before 53,463 at Dodger Stadium.

Burriss is an ex-Cub, an ex-Met and an ex-Yankee, all in the last three seasons. He was asked later if he could remember his last complete-game shutout.

"No, I don't," he said. Burriss is 6-5 and 200 pounds, and he used to be known as a hard thrower. He was still throwing hard stuff when he faced the Dodgers in May, but when it started coming back at him faster than it was going in, he reconsidered. On Wednesday night, he spotted his fastball and threw a lot of breaking pitches. Nevertheless, losing to Ray

Burriss was, to the Dodgers, a surprise on the order of the Little Bighorn. They had had their hearts set on the 2-0 lead, which was going to give Jerry Reuss a chance at the knockout on Friday, followed by a three-day rest for everyone before the World Series began, with all their pitchers rested and Valenzuela ready to pitch the opener and two more if it went seven.

But it's all over now. Dreams die hard, though. This is Jay Johnstone, 0-for-1 in his appearance as a pinch hitter, a weak seventh-inning pop fly, on the man who got him out: "Every dog has his day. What's his record in the National League?"

And, from a Dodger veteran: "Let me put it this way. If I had had \$5,000 handy, I'd have bet \$5,000 we'd beat him."

The Expos began the evening 1-19 in Dodger Stadium, which takes them back to the '78 season. Their manager, Jim Fanning, was maintaining the expected confidence, but he admitted later, after the game, that his team had been in better places. "I think," Fanning said, "I would be less than honest if I didn't say there was probably an advantage to the Dodger club tonight, going with Valenzuela, the way he's pitched in the last two playoff games."

Valenzuela had also faced the

Expos twice, had beaten them twice, and had an ERA of 1.50 against them. After the first time, Gary Carter suggested that the next time would tell the story. The next time Valenzuela pitched a three-hit shutout.

But not Wednesday. The Expos were coming off a double victory over Steve Carlton in the East Division playoffs. They had tried to make Carlton throw strikes with his best pitch, his slider, to take it when possible, and to try to get a fastball. They did the same thing with Valenzuela's screwball — take it and hope to get a fastball.

It worked notably once, in the second inning when Larry Parrish, Jerry White, and Warren Cromartie went single, single, double and it was 1-0, runners on second and third. Moments later, Tim Lincecum got the second of his three hits, a single to right driving in the second run, but Pedro Guerrero threw Cromartie out trying to score from second.

Fixing the Blame
Valenzuela then retired the next 10 hitters before Andre Dawson singled to right with one out in the sixth. Carter slashed a hard ground ball past Ron Cey and down the third-base line and Dawson made third. Dusty Baker's throw short-hopped Davey Lopes at second base and got past him.

The play was a little odd. With possible plays at first and third, Bill Russell, the cutoff man, was out in front of third base. Garvey was on first base in case there was a play on Carter, who was making a wide turn. Nobody backed Lopes up, the ball rolled away and Dawson scored. There was some suggestion later that Lopes might have been able to block the ball ("I couldn't tell from my angle," Tom Lasorda said, "but he's got to get in front of the ball"), though Lopes said it was insignificant. "It meant a run," someone said. "What was the score of the game?" Lopes asked. "3-0." "Without that, it would have been 2-0," Lopes said. That was the extent of the Expo offense, but it was far more than the Dodgers could muster. It should be noted that this does not make Burriss the Lone Ranger. The Dodgers were hitting .270 on Sept. 17, hit .216 the rest of the regular season — and then went into a slump. In seven post-season games, they have one regular, Garvey, over .250, have a team batting average of .167, and have scored 18 runs.



New York's Dave Winfield climbed the Yankee Stadium wall to rob Oakland's Tony Armas of a home run — and gashed the padding with his spikes.



Texans Expect a Lot And Akers Supplies It

By John Feinstein
Washington Post Service
AUSTIN, Texas — Ax Akers. Fire Fred. Those were the signs. Fred Akers, the football coach at Texas, the man they disparaged, no longer is disparaged by them. He is in his fifth year as coach here. His record is 40-12. He is 4-0 this year going into Saturday's game with Arkansas, and the Longhorns are the top-ranked team in the country. He has beaten archival Oklahoma four out of five times, though the Sooners have been favored each time.

What is all the commotion about? "Expectations," Fred Akers said, sipping a cup of coffee. "Football is a very important part of the cultural fiber of this state. It really is more than a game down here. Texas fans have always had high expectations. I like that. I want that. I don't ever want to be around people who don't care about football."

Last Year's Troubles
A year ago, Texas won its first five football games. It was ranked No. 2 in the nation. Then came a stunning loss at home to Southern Methodist. By the time the season was over, the Longhorns were 7-5, including a 16-7 loss to North Carolina in the Bluebonnet Bowl. There were injuries, six starters going down in the Oklahoma game. But in the hand of the burnt orange and Hook 'Em Horns, injuries are not supposed to matter. Texas has the best of everything, from the palatial, orange-carpeted offices in the athletic department to the beautiful campus to a tradi-

tion that holds that you don't lose games to SMU, Texas Tech and Baylor. It just isn't done. "It was a tough winter," said Rick McIvor, this year's quarterback. "The tradition of Texas is so great that people can't understand 7-5. We hear what people say about Coach Akers. We don't like it all. We want him here, not leaving in midseason or leaving at all."

Akers planned for this job many years. He doesn't plan to leave it. "This is where I dreamed of being, planned on being when I was younger," he said. "I don't have any desire to be anywhere else."

The quality of this Texas team should stimulate any questions about Akers' job security. A dozen players are rated serious pro prospects by scouts. The Longhorns, thus far, have never been healthier. And the players are aware of the pressure Akers is under. Akers knew what was expected when he accepted this job. He coached under Darrell Royal for nine years at Texas before becoming coach at Wyoming in 1975. Two years later he got the Texas job when Royal retired.

The first year was almost perfect. There were 11 consecutive wins before a loss in the Cotton Bowl, and Earl Campbell won the Heisman Trophy. After that, the team slipped to 9-3 the following two years and to 7-5 last season. With this year's talent, everyone here knows a Cotton Bowl trip is expected. There has not been one since Akers' first year.

"Our athletes know what the expectations are like around here," Akers said. "That's part of the reason players and coaches come here. They know they are going to get the chance to play in big games, to face the toughest challenges. That's what I love about this job."

"There's no feeling in the world like working with a good football team. There's nothing I enjoy more than working hard to make my team a success... I learned as a boy that expectations are what make you great. If you don't expect to succeed, you won't."

"I always expect to win. That's the way people are at Texas. I know what they say when we don't win, I know how they feel when we fail, regardless of the circumstances. They hate losing down here. I wouldn't want it any other way."

NBA Exhibition

Washington's Great North American Soccer League exhibition game between the Washington Spirit and the Philadelphia Spirit will be held at the Philadelphia Civic Center on Oct. 17.

SOCCER

North American Soccer League exhibition game between the Washington Spirit and the Philadelphia Spirit will be held at the Philadelphia Civic Center on Oct. 17.

Scotland Clinches World Cup Berth In Belfast Draw

United Press International
BELFAST — Scotland has qualified for next year's World Cup soccer finals by playing to a 0-0 draw with Northern Ireland. The result Wednesday left Scotland with 11 points from seven matches in Group Six.

Northern Ireland had the best chances of the match, played amid tight security before 35,000 fans in Belfast. Scotland's goalkeeper, Alan Rough, grabbed a last-minute shot from Sammy McIlroy. Sweden, with a 2-1 victory Wednesday over Portugal in Lisbon on a last-minute goal by Tony Persson, moved into second place in Group Six with eight points.

Belgium, which has already qualified from Group Two, lost to the Netherlands in Rotterdam, 3-0. The Dutch, with goals from Johnny Meijdel, Kees van Kooten and Ruud Geels, stayed in third place, one point behind Ireland. Wales and Greece both suffered home setbacks Wednesday, the Welsh being held to a 2-2 draw by Iceland in Group Three and Greece dropping a 3-2 decision to Denmark in Group Five.

(It was incorrectly reported in the International Herald Tribune on Thursday that West Germany had not yet clinched a spot in the World Cup finals. The West Germans' 3-1 victory over Austria on Wednesday assured them of one of the berths from Group One.)

Yankees' Winfield Scales the Heights to Earn His Millions

By Ken Denlinger
Washington Post Service
NEW YORK — The catch that robbed Baltimore's Doug DeCinces of a home run here earlier in the year had been even more spectacular. Dave Winfield said, "the kind you want to get a picture of and hang on your wall."

The one Wednesday meant more, he admitted, for it solidified to casual fans as well as dedicated baseball watchers that the game's highest paid player can play the game in a special way. "I would have done it a long time ago," the Yankees' left fielder said, "but I never had the chance. Very few people know my abilities. I'd talk [brag] in San Diego but nobody out there wanted to hear it. It was taboo to say you were any good."

Call Game Two of the American League finals Silyball, if you like, or Bilyball, the day that Oakland's World Series dreams almost assuredly were dashed in a 13-3 defeat. For Winfield, it was the day he showed his exceptional versatility, and that somebody can earn millions without putting a baseball into orbit each at bat.

When the game was close, he kept it that way by stretching higher than the 8-foot fence in left and snatching Tony Armas' second-inning line drive from the second-row customers. Two innings later, he helped turn that close game into a rout with a two-run double.

If it seems a sin for anyone not involved with saving lives to be paid what Winfield is, he at least works for it. At 6-foot-6 and 220 pounds, he has taken baseball a level higher than others, as the first tight end/power forward comfortable in a major-league outfield.

With the Armas catch, he left his mark in two ways: in the minds of everyone who saw it and with a gash in the blue padding on the

left-field wall. His spike rip, whose shape resembles what would happen if somebody took a T square and tore off the material around it, marks the spot.

It Takes Two Eyes

"The sun and the wall were the problems," Winfield said, reliving the moment in the clubhouse before the teams left for Oakland. "You sorta have to keep one eye on the ball and the other on the wall. But the padding makes it easier not to be afraid. Timing and a good glove were the other reasons I got it. I caught [spoke] the wall the same time I caught the ball."

By the time Winfield caught an up-and-in fastball from Dave Beard for that two-run double, Billy Martin had forced starter Steve McCarty to join him in the dugout. Lately, Martin has been returning from the field to the dugout during games with his head bent toward the ground. He is not meditating more than usual.

"Last week in Kansas City," he said, "I was coming back and some fans were gettin' on me, so I looked up and waved my cap."

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Game Two
Oakland 3, New York 1
McCarty, Beard (4), Jones (5), Kinsman (7), Ouchillo (7) and Heathcote, Frazier (4) and Garza, Fieffe (7), W-Frazier, L-S, McCarty, G-L, H-S-New York, Piniello (1), Nettles (1).
NATIONAL LEAGUE
Game Two
Montreal 6, Los Angeles 3
Burriss (4), Carter (1), Valenzuela, Hildebrand (7), Frazier (7), Pano (7), Cozzillo (9) and Scholze, W-Frazier, L-S, Valenzuela, P-L.

Baseball Playoffs

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Oakland vs. New York (New York leads series, 2-0)
Oct. 13 — New York 3, Oakland 1
Oct. 14 — New York 13, Oakland 3
Oct. 15 — New York 6, Oakland 0
Oct. 16 — New York 4, Oakland 2
Oct. 17 — New York 6, Oakland 0
NATIONAL LEAGUE
Los Angeles vs. Montreal (Series tied, 1-1)
Oct. 13 — Los Angeles 5, Montreal 1
Oct. 14 — Montreal 3, Los Angeles 0
Oct. 15 — Los Angeles 6, Montreal 0
Oct. 16 — Los Angeles 3, Montreal 2
Oct. 17 — Los Angeles 6, Montreal 2
*W necessary

Transactions

- BASEBALL
National League
ST. LOUIS CARDINALS — Traded Jim Ofron, pitcher, for the surplus of Steve Nix, his second-round pick.
- BASEBALL
National Football Association
DENVER BRONCOS — Traded Kenneth Grant and Alvin Wherry, forwards, and Greg Marshall, guard.
- NEW JERSEY NETS — Signed Ray Williams, guard, in an off-season deal.
- PORTLAND TRAIL BLAZERS — Traded Tom Borner, forward, and Raymond Townsend, guard.
- FOOTBALL
National Football League
GREEN BAY PACKERS — Signed Arnie Thompson, tight end.
- WASHINGTON REDSKINS — Signed Robert Woods, tight end; Phaedon Miller, Clark, defensive end, on the injured reserve list.
- HOCKEY
National Hockey League
NEW YORK RANGERS — Traded Steve Vickers and Phil Conacher, forwards, to Springfield of the American Hockey League.
- SOCCER
North American Soccer League
VANCOUVER WHITECAPS — Signed John Giles, coach, for the 1982 season.



Curt Fraser of Vancouver, center, was squeezed by Tom Laidlaw and Mike Rogers (27) of the New York Rangers as the Ranger goalie, John Davidson, watched during New York's 2-1 victory.

Blue Jays Name Cox as Manager

The Associated Press
TORONTO — Bobby Cox, fired last week as manager of the Atlanta Braves, was named Thursday to manage the Toronto Blue Jays. He replaced Bobby Mattick, who resigned last week after two seasons. Cox, 40, signed a one-year contract with undisclosed terms. The former infielder managed the Braves for four seasons, finishing this year at 50-56 overall. The Blue Jays, in their five seasons, have always finished last in the American League East.

Meanwhile, Dallas Green was named Thursday as general manager of the Chicago Cubs. Green, 47, had been field manager of the Philadelphia Phillies since 1979. He replaces Herman Franks, who had been interim general manager of the Cubs since last May.

NHL Standings

WALS CONFERENCE
Patrick Division
Philadelphia 10 1 1 15 3 5
NY Islanders 2 0 1 10 4 5
Pittsburgh 1 3 1 12 24 3
Washington 2 1 1 16 20 2
NY Rangers 1 3 0 7 21 2
Adams Division
Boston 2 1 1 20 16 5
Buffalo 2 1 1 19 14 5
Quebec 2 3 0 28 20 4
Montreal 1 0 1 14 5 3
Hartford 2 1 1 12 2 2
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Norris Division
Minnesota 3 0 1 14 4 7
Toronto 2 1 1 19 14 5
Winnipeg 2 1 0 23 11 4
Detroit 1 1 1 10 10 3
Chicago 1 1 0 10 8 2
St. Louis 1 1 0 10 8 2
Smythe Division
Vancouver 2 1 2 14 9 4
Edmonton 2 1 1 18 14 5
Calgary 1 2 1 10 12 3
Los Angeles 1 2 0 9 14 2
Colorado 2 1 1 18 13 1
Wednesday's Games
New York Islanders 4, Pittsburgh 1 (Frazier (2), Boney 2, Gillies (Carville)
New York Rangers 2, Vancouver 1 (Hildebrand, Dan McDonald; MacDougall (2))
Philadelphia 5, Washington 4 (Lynch 2 (4), Hildebrand (4), Frazier 2 (2), W-Frazier 2 (2), Provenzano, Blitt (2))
Buffalo 4, Quebec 2 (L.J. Savage (2), Howarth 2, Sallman, Hildebrand, Richardson)
Montreal 2, Toronto 1 (Graham (4), Smith (2), Anderson (2))
Boston 4, Chicago 3 (Lawville 2, Middleton 2 (4), Hildebrand (4), Kinsman, Cromartie (2))
Hartford 2, Detroit 2 (Carr, Lusk (2), Severd (2))
Washington 4, Edmonton 2 (MacLean, Laidlaw (2), Wicks, Davidson (2), Gready (2), Hildebrand (2))

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